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NUMBER 40

TOBACCO GROWERS IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVE

Hope Seen In Organization; Marketing Plan Is Approved.

(Courier-Journal.)

Indorsement of the action of the tobacco conference held at The Seelbach yesterday in resolutions adopted there and prediction that growers in all other tobacco-growing States in the country would regard the plan as a decided step forward in obtaining national co-operative marketing, were voiced yesterday afternoon by representatives of various State organizations.

M. O. Wilson, Katesville, Va., chairman of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, with a membership including growers of Virginia, North and South Carolina, said: "This has been one of the greatest meetings, perhaps the greatest meeting in the history of the industry. The message that I will carry back to the growers of Virginia and the members of my association will be that Kentucky is on the threshold of forming a solid organization for co-operative marketing of its product, and that the spirit of the meeting was such that we may expect the spread of this movement to every other State within a few months."

Encouraged By Resolution.

C. H. Gustafson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and chairman of the Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, said: "It is such meetings as this which ultimately will bring about the complete co-ordination of the tobacco industry. The resolution adopted should do much to encourage the movement throughout the United States."

"The conclusion reached by this meeting will put new spirit into the growers of North Carolina," B. R. Brown, head of the Bureau of Markets of North Carolina, declared. "It will assure them that their efforts to get a square deal for the farmer are to be backed to the fullest extent by growers of Kentucky, and other States where the industry is not organized at present."

A. F. Hedges, representative of the Ohio Tobacco Growers' Association, said:

"The growers of Ohio have been contemplating a movement for co-operating for some months, but they deferred action until the result of this meeting in Louisville could be learned."

Other States to Follow.

"I shall tell the association that the plan which has been adopted by Virginia and the Carolinas will be adopted soon in Kentucky; that the growers here regard it as the best that has been offered, and that the plan promises the speediest solution to the disaster that confronts the unorganized farmer. I do not hesitate to say that similar action may be expected in Ohio when the result of this national conference is known."

"The Burley Tobacco Growers' Association, with members in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, is behind the plan advocated by Aaron Sapiro and is ready to throw the full weight of its influence behind any movement that promises co-operative marketing as a State or as a national scheme," John W. Newman, president of the association, declared at the meeting and again at its conclusion.

C. N. Puller, secretary of the Wisconsin Tobacco Growers' Association said:

"The growers in Wisconsin have tried a plan almost exactly similar to that presented by Mr. Sapiro and have found it successful. I see no reason why it should not work in Kentucky as well as it has in my own State. Likewise, it should be feasible nationally and work to greatest benefit in that field. The farmers of Wisconsin, I am sure, will regard favorably the action of the conference today, indorsing the principles laid down by Mr. Sapiro."

Only Hope of Grower.

G. D. Givens, a grower of Henderson, said: "The plan presented by Mr. Sapiro, supplemented by the action of the conference is the only hope of the grower. It has my hearty support."

Felix G. Ewing, Cedar Hill, Tenn.,

president of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association, said:

"The action of the meeting is the first movement toward national organization that promises relief. The need for this is too pressing and important to be overemphasized."

G. T. Wyatt, assistant secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation declared that he regarded the meeting as one of the most successful of its kind ever held, and that its action in adopting the resolution is a significant step toward complete co-operation in the industry.

Marketing Plan.

The plan of co-operative marketing presented at the meeting at The Seelbach of tobacco growers from all parts of the United States and approved by them in a resolution is as follows:

First—A marketing association composed solely of actual growers and managed by directors, two members of which shall be chosen by public officials to represent the public at all meetings.

Second—A warehousing corporation, holding stock as follows and owned by the marketing association:

(a) Nonvoting stock, preferred, owned by banks or private investors and divided into five classes, one class to be retired each year from the proceeds of tobacco passing through the warehouse. Dividends are guaranteed.

(b) Voting common stock, which shall be issued to growers, dollar for dollar, as the preferred stock is retired. Nine shares shall be issued to directors.

(c) The warehousing corporation shall be controlled by the marketing association. It shall make a cross contract to cover costs of operating expenses and for money to retire preferred stock.

Third—The grower agrees to sell all tobacco to the association for five years. If a lien is given, the marketing association shall own the crop jointly with the lienholder for the benefit of both. The association shall grade all tobacco and establish a pool for each type and grade.

Fourth—The Association will sell all tobacco and return the proceeds to the growers, minus operating expenses and deductions to retire preferred stock. Every grower will get the same return for a similar quantity and quality of tobacco.

Fifth—The association will raise money to make first payments to growers on delivery.

J. H. THOMAS LEAVES CENTRAL CITY ARGUS

With the current issue, our old friend and former associate, John H. Thomas, is to sever his connection with the Argus, of Central City. Mr. Thomas has resigned as editor and manager of the Muhlenburg County Newspaper to accept a position in Louisville, where his family is, and has been residing for some time past. We are not fully advised as to the character of the position Mr. Thomas is to accept, but we feel we know enough of the nature, character and tendencies of the resigning Editor to say that he is peculiarly fitted for the line of work he has been engaged in, not only during the past few years, but for a large portion of his life, and we sincerely regret his leaving the tribe of "Quilldrivers." But here's hoping that the best may follow him in whatever he may engage.

L. L. PATTERSON.

Mr. L. L. Patterson, of whose illness we made mention last week, died at his home, Ft. Pleasant, Monday morning at 1 o'clock. Burial of the remains took place Tuesday afternoon at the Bell Burial grounds, at the hands of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member. Mr. Patterson was unmarried, fifty-two years of age and said to be the foremost horticulturist in Ohio County.

FLIER FALLS 9,000 FEET; LANDS WITH FEW BRUISES

Ithaca, N. Y., March 30.—Falling 9,000 feet in a disabled plane and escaping with only a few bruises while the plane was wrecked was the experience here today of Lieut. J. A. MacReady, chief pilot of the United States Army.

Lieutenant MacReady's escape occurred while he was testing a flying pursuit plane.

Lieutenant MacReady, pinned underneath the machine, was found hanging head downward in his seat.

EX-RULER FAILS IN REVOLT, FLEES

Deposed Emperor Of Austria To Seek Secluded Asylum In Land of Spain.

Budapest, March 30.—Count Sten Bethlen, fully empowered to act for the safety of the State as the plenipotentiary of Regent Borthy, has been sent to Steinamanger, a West Hungarian town, near the Austrian border, where former Emperor Charles has taken refuge after his vain attempt to regain the throne.

Count Bethlen, who at one time was adviser to the former Premier, Archduke Joseph, has a strong force of troops at his disposal to suppress any civil war movement, should any be attempted.

To Ask Charles To Flee.

Premier Teleky and Count Julius Andrássy, former Foreign Minister and friend of the former ruler, accompanied Count Bethlen to endeavor to persuade Charles to leave Hungary immediately.

Charles is under strict military supervision in Steinamanger. He has been deserted by his staunchest supporters and is not permitted to leave his room in Steinamanger. Castle to see his friends.

The former Emperor informed the Government today that he was preparing for removal immediately to some neutral country, probably to Spain.

Spain Offers Haven.

The Spanish representative, Count Realejo Suarda, told Regent Borthy today that Charles was under Spanish protection and that the Spanish Government was offering its hospitality to the former ruler.

Bishop Count Mikos, who with many representatives of the Hungarian aristocracy was at Steinamanger with the former Emperor has been arrested, charged with being the head of the movement to restore Charles to the throne.

General Lehar, in command at Steinamanger, who was suspected of backing the former monarch with the West Hungarian army, asserted today he was loyally supporting Regent Borthy against the plotters.

MORROW PLEDGES AID TO TOBACCO GROWERS

(Courier-Journal)

"The need for some well-thought-out and well-considered plan for marketing tobacco and relieving the condition in Kentucky is imperative. I promise my personal support and that of every State agency which can be brought to bear to aid this movement."

"It is a meeting like the tobacco conference Monday and the Farm Bureau meeting Tuesday which will save the farmer if he is to be saved."

This was the statement of Gov. Edwin P. Morrow yesterday afternoon after his address to the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation meeting at The Seelbach, at which the action of the Tobacco Conference was indorsed.

As a result of the support of the Governor, leaders of the movement point out that his statement assures co-operation of the State Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky in the campaign of extension and organization which is expected to be launched soon.

Mr. Morrow deplored the lack of harmony which has been the prevailing note in the relations of farmers of Kentucky, and said that he welcomed any movement that promised sound and permanent relief.

"What plan is best for Kentucky tobacco growers I have not been able to decide, because I have not studied the various suggestions. But it should be one which has had the test of experience."

Mr. Morrow would not predict the probable action of the Legislature in regard to any co-operative plan.

MRS. SARAH ANN THOMPSON

Mrs. Sarah Ann Thompson, widow of R. B. (Blige) Thompson, died at the home of her son, Dick Thompson, at Horton, March 28, of acute indigestion. Mrs. Thompson was just past the age of 83 years.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Frank and burial of the remains took place at Bethel, on Monday, the 28th.

VIVIANI LANDS IN WASHINGTON

Almost Without Notice, Goes To Hotel; To Confer With Harding and Hughes.

Washington, March 29.—Coming here on what has been officially announced as a visit of courtesy to President Warren G. Harding on behalf of the French Republic, Rene Viviani arrived tonight from New York.

The former French Premier, who bears the rank of an envoy extraordinary, but whose precise status has never been made known definitely by the State Department was welcomed by the entire staff of the French Embassy, with the exception of Ambassador J. J. Jusserand.

In contrast to his reception in 1917 when, on arriving in company with Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, M. Viviani was greeted by Secretary Robert Lansing and escorted with much pomp by a squadron of cavalry to the home selected for him as a guest of the United States, he passed tonight almost unnoticed through the station, thence to a hotel, to take up his residence for several weeks.

Not Met By U. S. Delegation

There were no State Department officials at the station to extend a welcome to him, and the only recognition of his presence was by news photographers who halted him for an instant to ask that he pose for a flash.

Pausing to inquire of his French companions the meaning of the questions phrased in English, M. Viviani, when an explanation was given him, brushed the interceding photographers aside and resumed his way.

At noon tomorrow the French envoy will be received by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at the State Department, and in the afternoon he will see Mr. Harding.

New York Meeting Planned.

New York, Mar. 29.—An all-American meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall Monday in honor of the distinguished visitor and as a tribute to France, it was announced tonight. A committee, composed of Herbert S. Houston, Miss Anne Morgan, E. R. Coudert, Elizabeth Cutting, Clarence H. Mackey, Col. F. W. Galbraith, head of the American Legion; George W. Burleigh and Elliot C. Bacon, has charge of the arrangements.

M. Viviani will attend the funeral of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore Thursday, accompanied by M. Jusserand.

Dr. Mareel Knecht of the French High Commission, in making this announcement, stated that M. Viviani and the Ambassador would be met in Baltimore by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, Knights of Columbus, and the State deputy of the organization in Maryland, and that all would proceed to the cathedral.

ALEC W. CARSON.

Following an illness of considerable duration, Alec W. Carson succumbed at his home, Noreck, in the early morning of Monday, March 28. He was at first stricken with obstructed intestines and after that trouble was thought to have been overcome, pneumonia developed, following which the original trouble reappeared and in his weakened condition the end came.

Mr. Carson lacked only one month and seven days of being 76 years of age. He was born and spent his whole life in Ohio County, never having resided more than five or six miles from the place where he died. He was a splendid citizen, quiet and unpretentious, being particularly noted for attending to his own business.

Of a large family the deceased is survived by only one brother, George Carson, Centertown. Of his immediate family, his widow; three daughters, Mrs. Sherman Condit, of Hefflin, Mrs. Herman Plitt, of Noreck and Mrs. John A. Johnson, of Hartford, and one son, T. P. Carson, of Tomlin, Miss.; survive.

Funeral services were conducted at Noreck Church by Rev. B. T. Harper assisted by Revs. R. D. Bennett and T. T. Frazier, after which burial of the remains took place at the Carson Burial Grounds.

KY. LIQUOR TAX CASE UP TO SUPREME COURT

Washington, March 30.—Rehearing of the Kentucky case in which a State statute assessing a special tax of 50 cents a gallon on liquor in bond

was declared invalid was brought in the Supreme Court today by the Kentucky Attorney General.

The petition gave three reasons for the request:

First, that the judgment purports to be a final determination when the appeal was prosecuted to determine whether the preliminary injunction should have been granted pending the litigation.

Second, "because the court in interpreting a State statute has failed to consider or follow the decisions of the highest State tribunal construing similar statutes."

Third, "because since this case was argued, a judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals has sustained the validity of the statute."

TWO MEN ARE HURT AT TAYLOR MINES

In erecting or placing in position, a smoke stack at Taylor Mines, Tuesday, one of the hoisting ropes or chains broke, causing the funnel to fall, which resulted in a badly mangled foot of foreman, Thomas Mulhall and the loss of a foot of Arthur Park.

GET MARRIED HERE

Twice In The Same Place for One Of The Couples.

Lorenzo Hamilton and Sadie Wedding, both of Route 6, Hartford, and Ernest Ford and Ida V. Westerfield, also of Route 6, Hartford, came to town last Saturday and after procuring the necessary official authority, were joined in marriage by County Judge Mack Cook.

Estill Goff and Lizzie Goff, both of Nelson, Muhlenburg County, came to Hartford Wednesday, procured license and were married in the office of County Judge Mack Cook, who performed the ceremony.

This is the second time Mr. and Mrs. Goff have embarked together on the matrimonial voyage. They having disagreed a few years ago, which resulted in a divorce. Mr. Goff was later married to another woman, from whom he was recently divorced, when he and his present and first wife resumed the original, double harness.

HONOR ROLL

Of Hartford High School For March FRESHMAN CLASS.

Otha Lee, Kathleen Tichenor, Harris Walker, Bonnie Sosh, Corinne Ward, Hallie Belle Allen, Annabel King, Eula Bean, Edith Tinsley, Walter Westerfield, Hubert Lindley, Mary Ellen Duke, Martyn Sproule, Geneva Goff, Orvil Hoover.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Lorene Westerfield, Otis Ashby, Hubert Crowder, Luther Turner, Sallye Laura Williams, Richard Ford, David Bishop.

JUNIOR CLASS

Gola Bennett, Ernestine Ralph, Geneva Travis, Bessie Clark, Myrtle Carter, Helen Barnett.

SENIOR CLASS.

Sallye Shultz, Margaret King, Louella Williams, Kittle Bess Dodson, Amelia Plitt, Flora Rhoads, Gertrude Schleamer, Emilie Pendleton, Blanton Ellis.

4 WOMEN ON JURY THAT SENDS BANDIT TO CHAIR

Des Moines, March 30.—Eugene C. Weeks today was found guilty of murder in the first degree and the penalty fixed at death by a jury on which four women served. Weeks with another man was accused of killing a grocer in an attempted holdup.

UNIVERSITY HEAD IN CAR ACCIDENT

President Frank L. McVey, of the University of Kentucky, and Mrs. McVey had a narrow escape from being injured, and Mrs. Leo Hergeshelmer, their guest, suffered a fractured collarbone when La Grange Interurban car No. 118 crashed into Doctor McVey's automobile at Spring and Payne Streets shortly after 1 o'clock. Doctor McVey was driving north on Spring Street and did not see or hear the car's approach. Motorman S. M. Cowan and Conductor M. Potts were in charge of the car.

Mrs. Hergeshelmer was taken to St. Anthony's Hospital. She is a landscape painter whose home is in Pennsylvania. She had been visiting the McVey's in Lexington. Doctor McVey was to lecture at the Woman's Club here this afternoon.

2,000 GERMAN REDS

JAILED; REVOLT ENDS

Bitter Fighting Continues Tho Communists In Break Down.

Berlin, March 29.—The Die Zeitung and Mittag asserts that the police early this morning captured 500 Communists who had blown up the Ammendorf Railway bridge and occupied the railway station there. Many of the arrested men wore Russian uniforms. It is semi-officially announced that 1,400 insurgents have thus far been made prisoners in middle Germany.

(BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND)

Berlin, March 29.—The backbone of the Red uprisings in Germany was effectively broken today, according to all indications late this afternoon.

With the recapture of Bitterfeld by the Reichswehr and the retaking of the big Leuna nitrate works near Mersburg by the Green police supported by a battery of Reichswehr artillery, the heart of the Red insurgency was pierced.

The Communists' call for a general strike fell largely on deaf ears throughout the country. In Berlin, where orders were issued forbidding open-air meetings and street demonstrations, the police were instructed to use firearms, if necessary, to prevent the Communists from meeting.

This energetic attitude on the part of the government gave the Communists but little chance to keep the workers from returning to their jobs today after the Easter holiday. Only a small number of factories were affected and the partial strikes were not important.

Severing Optimistic.

"I do not think it is taking a too optimistic view when I say that the red movement will be entirely suppressed by the end of the week," declared Prussian Minister of the Interior Severing in an interview today.

Severing emphasized the fact that at no time has the national guard been put in action against the reds, with the exception of one battery of Reichswehr artillery, until today. Today the troops were finally used to take and occupy Bitterfeld.

The apologetic attitude of the government for its use of the national guard under pressure of public demand for more energetic action is characteristic of the government's attitude since the beginning of the uprisings.

The government is now confronted with another thorny problem in the red prisoners that have been taken and which are estimated to number 2,000. It does not know what to do with them. Humanitarian and political party considerations make executions out of the question. At the same time the jails and prisons are overflowing and there is no room for the new prisoners being taken.

President Ebbert has appointed a number of extraordinary courts to deal with the reds who have been captured with arms or who were suspected of plundering and dynamite outrages.

Public Fears Amnesty.

The public fears that whatever the extraordinary courts do with the prisoners, the weak government will do, sooner or later, what it has done before—grant amnesty.

The big Leuna works were stormed by the Green police under cover of artillery and machine guns. About 1,000 reds with arms and ammunition and with machine guns and armored automobiles were taken. It is officially reported that thirty Communists were killed in a fight with the Green police near Ammendorf. At Dresden ninety-six Communists, including fourteen women, were arrested while holding a secret meeting.

The main railway lines from North to South Germany and a number of branch lines are still out of operation due to dynamited bridges in Central Germany.

For the first time since last March armored automobiles and automobile truckloads of Green police, with trench helmets are rolling thru the streets of Berlin. Wilhelmstrasse is barricaded with barbed wire and machine guns are mounted at intersecting streets.

JAMES TO NOTED CARDINAL

James Gibbons, Foremost Catholic In U. S. Succumbs.

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore and senior prelate of the Catholic Church in the United States, died at 11:33 o'clock this morning, passing away so quietly that even his nurse, a Non Secours nun, could not be sure that it was the end. She had seen the change that betokened it, but it was slight, almost imperceptible, and five minutes passed while she leaned above the slight, still form, watching.

Then from the house where he had lived and worked, in the shadow of the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, went forth the news that he had died.

His grave will be a niche in the crypt under the high altar of the cathedral. A slab of marble carved with an inscription in Latin in the north wall of the crypt will mark his resting place.

Above this vault, behind whose south wall lie the six archbishops of Maryland, who preceded him, is the sanctuary of the cathedral to which Cardinal Gibbons' parents brought him as a baby to be baptized, where he was consecrated a bishop, where he was later consecrated an archbishop, and on June 30, 1886, he was invested with the robes of the cardinalate. There, too, stands the throne of the cardinal and above the throne will hang the cardinal's hat, symbol of primacy in the Catholic hierarchy. There it will hang as long as the cathedral stands.

The death of the cardinal in the midst of Holy Week's devotions at the cathedral will not affect the services there. Thru Good Friday and Holy Saturday and the dawn of Easter the body of Cardinal Gibbons will lie in his own room, where he died. On Easter Sunday night it will be moved to the cathedral, to lie there thru the masses of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, where his people may see him for the last time thru the high requiem mass that will be his funeral on Thursday and from there to be borne to its niche in the crypt.

At the funeral will gather the greatest company of churchmen ever assembled in the United States. In the mass of telegrams and cablegrams that members of the cardinal's household sent all over the world today were messages to 100 bishops, fourteen archbishops and countless monsignori and priests everywhere.

Mourning Is City-Wide.

Two cardinals may come to Baltimore—Cardinal O'Connell, from Boston, and Cardinal Begin, from Canada. Monsignor John Bonzano, apostolic delegate at Washington, will pontificate at high requiem mass on Thursday.

The funeral procession will include the cardinals, the archbishops, the bishops, the apostolic delegate and virtually all the priests in the diocese of Maryland, which includes the District of Columbia.

Representatives of all the church's orders will be there—the abbots from the monasteries in robes of white, brown or black.

Archbishop J. J. Glennon, of the archdiocese of St. Louis, will preach the funeral sermon. It is noteworthy that it was Archbishop Glennon who preached the sermon at Cardinal Gibbons' golden jubilee at the cathedral in October 1911.

News of the cardinal's death spread thru the city rapidly and the mourning was city-wide. Practically all the courts in the city adjourned when the tolling of the bells announced the cardinal's death. Judge Corner suspended proceedings in the Superior Court for five minutes, and there was profound silence in the courtroom during that period. The same solemnity was observed in other courts.

City Bell Told.

Mayor Broening called a special joint session of the City Council for 5 o'clock Monday afternoon to take suitable action on the cardinal's death. It will be a special session because the Council has adjourned over the Easter holidays to April 4.

As soon as news of the cardinal's death reached him the mayor ordered the bell in the dome of the City Hall tolled eighty-six times, once for each year of the cardinal's life. He then directed that the flag be placed at half mast on the City Hall and other municipal buildings and kept so until after the funeral.

In the afternoon messages of regret poured into the archbishop's residence from the cardinals' friends in Baltimore, the country-at-large and even from abroad. They were from Catholics, Protestant and Jew alike.

Bishop John Gardner Murray, of

the Protestant Episcopal Church, said:

"The transfer of James Cardinal Gibbons to a higher sphere of activity, removes from the stage of current human events the most prominent figure thereon in our country (and probably in the world) during the past half century."

For the stomach and bowel disorders of babies McGee's Baby Elixir is a remedy of genuine merit. It acts quickly, is pure wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

SPREAD PROPAGANDA ON PAPER MONEY

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 16.—Paper currency has been seized upon by Japanese Socialists as a means of spreading their doctrines. Halted by the police when efforts were made to circulate leaflets and booklets, this method of getting preachments into thousands of hands was adopted. The pink 50-sen note is the most popular medium. They pass rapidly from hand to hand for many citizens, receiving the money, fear that the note will be confiscated or that they will be taken for radicals and hence seek to be rid of it. However, they all read what's on the note first.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleeness, lack of interest in play and peevishness is the signal for White's Cream Vermifuge. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts nautrally. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

REPORT ON OIL YIELD PUTS MEXICO IN LEAD

Mexico City, March 26.—The exports of the Mexican Petroleum Company in January amounted to 110,000 barrels a day, or about 4,000,000 barrels for the month, as against 3,222,000 in December last, according to information given out today. The world production of oil in 1920 showed an increase of 66,000,000 barrels in the United States and 72,000,000 barrels in Mexico, with a total of 159,000,000 for the year. Notwithstanding the increased production in Mexico, it is reported that many oil wells in the republic are yielding salt water and that in some fields the supply is nearing exhaustion.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

II.—PENNSYLVANIA



THE second state to adopt the Constitution was Pennsylvania. Its area of 45,128 square miles is larger than the combined New England states, except Maine, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure. Its name means "Penn's Woodland" and was so named by King Charles II, who granted this territory to the Quaker, William Penn, and named it in commemoration of Penn's father, who had been a distinguished admiral and on terms of peculiar friendship and intimacy with the royal family. This grant was made in lieu of £10,000, which the king owed Admiral Penn. On this basis it originally cost about \$2 a square mile.

Pennsylvania has assumed such an important place among the states that it is often called the Keystone state. This term was probably derived originally because her name was carved on the keystone of the bridge over Rock creek, between Washington and Georgetown. Later on it was applied on account of the great importance of the state in national elections. Its delegation to congress totals 38, second only in size to that from New York, and Pennsylvania accordingly has 38 presidential electors.

William Penn first came over to America in 1682. The following year he laid out the city of Philadelphia, or "Brotherly Love," which was named after a biblical city in Asia Minor. As Pennsylvania was the only colony without a seacoast, Penn obtained from the duke of York the control of Delaware, and until the Revolution these two provinces were under the same proprietary government. Quarrels with Maryland over boundaries caused a formal survey to be made by two surveyors, Mason and Dixon, and it was this which became famous during the Civil war as the Mason and Dixon line, the dividing mark between the slave and the free states.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

GIANT AIR LINERS TO CROSS ATLANTIC

Great Trans-Atlantic Flying Ships Now Being Built, To Cross Ocean In 40 Hours.

(By Forbes W. Fairbairn.) (In Louisville Herald)

London, March 26.—Giant trans-Atlantic flying ships driven by specially built 4,000 horsepower engines, with luxurious accommodations for 100 passengers, are under construction by the Faircy Company, builders to the British air ministry. They are destined to be used on the London New York aerial service.

Conditions in the flying liners will approximate almost exactly to those of first class steamship travel. Guided on their course by directional wireless informed in advance as to weather changes and with a motive plant which is practically immune from the risk of breakdown, they will offer not only speed and comfort but safety. Experts declare the 3,000 miles between London and New York can be covered in very little more than forty hours.

Compete With Steamers.

With a sufficient fleet, well patronized, air ministry officials declare the fare should be little if any, more than by steamship.

Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, has offered, on behalf of the British government, to turn over free of charge a private capital the entire airship service and organization of the government, provided the company develops this branch of aerial travel.

"My department has demonstrated the value of airships for commercial long distance flights," he told Universal Service. "The modern airship can carry some eighty passengers with one hundred pounds of baggage and two or three tons of mail or merchandise. The flight of the R-34 to New York in one hundred and eight hours and back in seventy-five hours is a sufficient illustration of its ability to cover long distances.

"Its main disadvantage at the present time commercially, is the large outlay required for the construction and upkeep of sheds and the numerous personnel necessary for its handling. But we have achieved considerable success in the development of the mooring mast, and today the largest airship can be moored for weeks on end and in a very high wind. The world is therefore considerably nearer to overcoming one of the main obstacles to the economic use of airships."

General Sykes firmly believes that another year's experimental work will prove conclusively that an airship transport service can be run successfully. He is taking great interest in the construction now being undertaken by the Faircy Company, and predicts a British-American airship service within a few years.

Air travel between London and Paris has doubled in the past month, owing to the reduction of French transport companies, subsidized by the French government. Formerly \$50, the fare is now \$30 and a further reduction is anticipated. Aerial strapholding will soon be an accomplished fact if the demand for aerial travel increases at its present rate.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains or rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

REPORT UNUSUAL CASE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Boston, March 26.—One of the most extraordinary cases of sleeping sickness to come to the attention of the State Department of Health is that of Arthur A. Clark, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Clark, of Wakefield. For several weeks the boy has been suffering from the strange malady.

The first three days of his sickness he had a mania for clipping pictures out of newspapers and magazines. He kept that up for seventy-two hours and then succumbed to sleep.

The youngster manages to keep his eyes open and knows in a vague way what he is doing for about a half hour in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon. At these times he is fed light food. Then he goes back to sleep.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. Herbin's is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

Illinois Central System Discusses Subject of Freight Rate Reduction

There is a good deal of discussion at this time, especially in the press, about railway freight rates. Some writers contend that they are too high and constitute an impediment to business. Others, having more regard for the necessity of adequate transportation, and the increased cost of producing it, consider the present level of freight rates reasonable and advocate at least a fair try-out—which has not yet been had.

It is admitted that there are inequalities in some of the rates that will have to be adjusted, but the basic rate is not too high, at present operating costs, if the railways are to be expected to furnish adequate transportation. The question of adequate transportation is one that is often lost sight of. Without it business cannot be carried on successfully.

So eminent an authority as Chairman Edgar E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose ability and fidelity to the public interest is unquestioned, has recently called attention to the narrow margin between railway revenue and operating expenses and fixed charges. In view of existing conditions, it is unfortunate that there should be an agitation for the lowering of freight rates. This can only result in raising false hopes that the rates can be reduced, and perhaps in retarding the development of business. If shippers are led to believe the rates can or will, be reduced, they will naturally postpone shipments.

Stability of the rates at which the commerce of the country is carried is of the utmost importance. If freight rates should be manipulated up and down in response to every temporary business fluctuation, it would naturally result in more serious business depressions. Railway freight rates must be operative over a period of time to insure business stability.

It is contended by some that a reduction of rates would encourage shipping and provide more adequate railway revenue through a greater volume of traffic—that the August increase created a restriction on business and was a factor in precipitating the depression which followed. Take cotton, for example. A year ago cotton was selling for about 40 cents a pound, while in November, more than two months after the August increase became effective, the price was about 15 cents. The present market price is about 11 cents. If a reduction of 50 per cent were made in the freight rate on cotton, it probably would not result in the movement of a bale of cotton which will not move at the present rate.

A study of the situation will show that the August increase in rates had an almost negligible effect upon business. During September and October, and well into November, the railways handled a maximum traffic. By the middle of November the "buyers' strike," which began early in the summer, was reflected in a general recession of business. The public had gone on strike against war prices and was determined to force liquidation.

The pre-war freight rates were not sufficient to attract as much new capital as was needed for enlargement and expansion of the railway plant. The cost of labor, materials and supplies, in all probability will never go back to pre-war levels. They ought not to do so entirely. Business should adjust itself to the present level of freight rates, at least until net railway operating income, through economical and efficient management, rises to a point where a reduction of freight rates would be justified without impairment of service.

There are few lines of business prospering during this reconstruction period. The farmers are not prospering and the great manufacturing industries are not prospering. They are going through the same readjustment process that the railways are going through. The railways are struggling back to normal, and they will succeed if they have the support and confidence of the public—if the public is not led astray by the unconstructive criticism of those who would like to see them fail.

Wholesome criticism is a good thing, but wholesome criticism coupled with a remedy is a better thing. Any student of the railway question knows that the railways, carrying the burdens that have been fastened upon them by war prices and government control, cannot function without rates commensurate with their increased expenses. Since 1917 freight rates in the United States are estimated to have increased on the whole about 68 per cent and passenger fares about 45 per cent. During the same period railway wages have increased more than 100 per cent, while materials and supplies have increased from 100 to 200 per cent, and even more.

Ultimately, the burdensome costs of producing transportation will be lower. In the meantime, the basic freight rate cannot be lowered if the country's transportation plant is to function. The public's stake is primarily in having a railway plant at all and in keeping it at service pitch. The railway's stake is in earning enough net income to maintain itself and attract the necessary capital to improve itself so that service can be rendered.

America is sound to the core; American business principles are sound; and we should not be disheartened over conditions. However, this is a time when clear thinking is needed—a time to stand for the principles that gave to America the greatest and most efficient system of railways in the world. Above all, it is not a time to lend encouragement to those who are seeking to fasten permanently upon the railways the very evils from which they are now struggling to free themselves.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM.

President, Illinois Central System.

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BEAVER DAM AUTO COMPANY
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY

HARDING IS FIRM IN WORLD POLICY

Acts Harmful To U. S. Must
Be Undone If Nation
Enters League.

EUGENE J. YOUNG

(In The Courier-Journal.)

New York, March 26.—If the Entente Allies and the League of Nations expect the co-operation of the United States in future they must undo some of the things they "put across" in the Paris Peace Conference and in their later councils at the expense of American interests.

That is plainly one of the fundamentals of the Harding-Hughes foreign policy which is being developed with remarkable rapidity and decisiveness.

Instead of seeing America sink into the "isolation" of which they have talked so much, European statesmen beheld this country jumping right into the middle of things with the demand that it shall be accorded equal and just recognition and the rights of a World Power of its importance—and strength.

It will take up world peace and disarmament with nations which are bent on making a world condition in which all shall have a fair chance; but if it has to deal with Nations which insist that the world shall be apportioned among themselves for their own selfish interests, then it will have to depend on its power to defend and gain its right.

Strong Stand Already Taken.

Here are things which have already been made evident:

(1). The League of Nations will not be permitted to extend its authority over Latin-American problems, particularly those of the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal.

(2). The British, in particular, will not be permitted to displace American interests in Mexico; Costa Rica and other Latin-American countries by means of concessions gained from revolutionary governments which the United States has not recognized.

(3). The Wilson policy of insisting that the territories taken from Germany must be administered for the benefit of all and not for the benefit of the Empires holding them will be backed up.

(4). Japan will not be permitted to shut off cable communication with China or to close the "open door" either to that country or Siberia.

(5). Uncle Sam will not consent to disarm himself and leave great empires in possession of the trade of the world, the keys to the trade routes and the means of communication.

(6). He will beg gently to remind the other Powers concerned that his troops broke the German front at Soissons, at Mont Blanc, at the Hindenburg line and in the Argonne, and that he did quite a number of other things to win the war, and does not intend to be ignored in the settlement of the victory.

(7). It will be held that in the absence of ratification by the Senate the settlements made at Versailles are not binding on America. Therefore every one of the settlements is subject to review once more under the mandate of the American people given in the last election and action taken by the Allied Supreme Council under these settlements also cannot be considered as final.

Provoked by the Allies

Of course, these things have not been set forth so badly as stated here by other Mr. Hughes or Mr. Harding. But putting together what has been said by members of the Administration, either openly or in their talks with correspondents, and the action taken on problems as they have arisen, it is easy to see the outlines of a policy that is not improvisation, but has been well thought out as the result of the soul-searching to which the nation and its leaders have been put during the last two years.

Possibly we might not have had so quick and sharp a revelation of these policies had not the Entente Allies and the League of Nations provoked showdowns. But the fact is that these Powers compelled decisive counter action by a series of questionable moves which were curiously timed so that full advantage could be taken of any weakness in American statesmanship due to divergences between the attitudes of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding.

To one whose experience leads to distrust of the ways of European diplomacy it looked as though some eminent statesmen thought the illness of Mr. Wilson, the bitterness between him and the Republicans, the apparent lack of touch between the outgoing Administration and the incoming one and the probable unreadiness of new officials quickly to define policies, offered an opportunity to them to present Mr. Harding with

several beautifully bound packages of what are known in diplomacy as "accomplished facts." When such packages are presented a nation can make any faces and protests, but it can do nothing unless it wants to go to war.

Interference in America.

The chief thing attempted was to have the League of Nations Council, in the closing weeks of the Wilson Administration, sew up tightly the mandates which would give to Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Greece absolute and exclusive title over various portions of the territories conquered from our late enemies. This scheme was stopped only by the vigorous note from Mr. Wilson insisting on the rights of America.

The Conferences of Paris and London undertook to settle the German and Near Eastern questions before the new Administration took office; the British sought to have the question of the debt to America similarly closed. Quiet American opposition met all these schemes.

But there were other things nearer home that closely affected the deepest policies of the United States.

At the end of the de la Huerta administration in Mexico, British oil interests, controlled by the Government, by some means which may be easily guessed, obtained vast concessions for drilling and producing oil which threaten some of the most important American properties.

The League of Nations at its Geneva meeting, with the United States outside, admitted to membership Costa Rica, which had been barred therefrom at the direct instance of the United States. Great Britain then turned up with oil concessions to large areas in that country obtained from the Tinco Government, which the United States had refused to recognize.

Japan and Britain obtained further concessions in Colombia and stirred up feeling against America because of the nonratification of the \$25,000,000 treaty.

Then, most peculiarly, at the moment the Administration changed in Washington—the moment when some decision might be expected—Costa Rica suddenly made an attack on Panama. And the British secretary-general of the League of Nations hastened to take the trouble in hand and assert the jurisdiction of the league over it.

And these and other schemes succeeded the United States would indeed have been "isolated," and not by its own preference. All Africa, all the Near East, the Orient and Central Europe would have presented shut doors, and the league would have been securely ensconced in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal with the groundwork already laid for stirring up trouble between Colombia and the United States over the title to that waterway.

What the eminent league statesmen evidently did not appreciate is that the American national game is baseball; that baseball calls for teamwork; and that the "assist" is a vital part of the play. What defeated them was something that might be scored thus:

HARDING to LODGE to DAVIS to WILSON.

Or thus:

WILSON to DAVIS to LODGE to HARDING.

In other words they found no interregnum, no division between Administration, no moment when they could take advantage of the passing of an ill President and his aloofness from his successor, or his successor's aloofness from him.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding, although they did not meet found means to dovetail their policies so that at no moment were the vital interests of the United States left unguarded. It was an exhibition of Americanism rising above partisan politics which can hearten citizens of any loyal party.

"Mr. Wilson accepted the result of the 'solemn referendum' and put the State Department practically at the service of Mr. Harding to carry out the mandate of the American people.

Under Secretary of State Norman H. Davis was the medium of communication on the Wilson side and he worked in close touch with Senator Lodge and the majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who, in turn, were in close touch with Mr. Harding. On every important move that was made, from Yap upward and downward, Mr. Davis and Mr. Lodge were in full accord.

And when the Harding Administration took power the first thing it did was to have Mr. Davis continued as Under Secretary so there should be no break in this nonpartisan process.

Why Harding Wants Haste.

One of the big reasons why the American people so emphatically voted against the League of Nations as it was devised in the Paris Conference was the suspicion that European diplomacy had designs on the Monroe Doctrine. What happened in the Panama-Costa Rica dispute and what

lay behind that, provides ample justification for suspicion.

To get the whole picture it is necessary to remember that Mr. Harding, after his election, chose to go to Panama for his vacation, and made no bones of the fact that he wanted to study the situation on the spot so as to be able to advise Congress what to do about fortifications of the canal and other problems. Immediately after his return he told leaders of the Senate he wanted the treaty with Colombia ratified; the treaty whereby, for a consideration of \$25,000,000, Colombia would surrender all the rights she claimed to sovereignty over Panama and the canal. Since Mr. Harding has been in office he has continued to press for ratification, and has gained a promise that a vote will be taken early in the special session of Congress.

Why this haste? It is not necessary to violate any confidence to tell exactly why. Mr. Harding found in Panama that agents of Britain, Japan and other nations represented on the Council of the League of Nations were busily engaged in trying to persuade the Colombia government to force the issue over Panama and the canal before the league.

And Mr. Harding was convinced, and the responsible leaders of the Senate—harrying the Roosevelt element—have become convinced that it would be worth \$25,000,000 to have an unquestioned title to the canal as a matter of insurance against complications that otherwise might be raised by nations which look with ill-favor on the possession by the United States of this vital trade route and strategic naval key between the Atlantic and Pacific.

What Was the Panama Plot?

Then before Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes could take a good grip on affairs, came that strange little war between Costa Rica and Panama. In many years of familiarity with such things, I have seen no stranger. Not a word of warning had come beforehand. Suddenly, after years of squabbling over some backward districts, Costa Rica undertook to seize them by force. The American Government had no foreknowledge that any such trouble was expected, otherwise its naval forces would have been on the spot. To use the old simile, it was a belt out of the blue.

There were three very curious features to this incident; firstly, the Costa Rican coup was timed for the very moment when the Wilson-Harding exchange of positions was under way; the moment when the United States might be caught off its guard; secondly, the British Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, hastened to send cablegrams to the two Governments inviting them to submit the affairs to the league; thirdly, a British warship was hovering near the scene of the trouble ready to act if orders came.

When we remember that the League of Nations could not be persuaded, or even pushed, into taking action on Poland and Russia last year, that it has been very slow to act in any trouble—except when British interests in Persia were threatened last autumn—this sudden, acute interest in an opera bouffe affair certainly had some deeper meaning than a mere desire to save the lives of a few Latin-Americans.

But the Wilson to Davis to Lodge to Harding (or Hughes) combination worked as smoothly as ever did the old infield of the Athletics or any other infield on the diamond. When Sir Eric dashed madly for first he found the ball nestling securely in the mitt of that astute American, Mr. Hughes, whose rise to high place was based on his ability to see into the middle of intrigues.

Intrigue Not Abandoned.

Whatever the plot might have been it had no chance really to get under way. An American ultimatum was sent to the warring nations, American warships proceeded to the scenes of hostilities and prepared to send landing parties ashore to clean up the situation, if necessary. The British warship failed to put in an appearance and Sir Eric Drummond busied himself sending out from Geneva assurances that the League welcomed the mediation of the United States as the best way to settle the matter.

Yet the intrigue had not been abandoned. Sir Eric has encouraged Panama and Costa Rica to make reports to him on their views and has told them, in the face of the action of the United States, that "The Council will be happy to be informed of any further developments." An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva, evidently inspired by the same source, informs us that "Although no official statement is made, the impression is gaining that the two nations will ultimately submit their dispute to the League rather than the United States."

In other words, the League asserts its jurisdiction and its readiness to contest with the United States, if necessary, the right to paramount inter-

est in a matter closely connected with the safety of the Panama Canal.

It is necessary to remember that behind the moves of the League in this matter was no idealist but a very practical and well-trained diplomat. Sir Eric Drummond passed thru the training of the British Foreign Office from 1900 to 1912, he was private secretary to the Prime Minister for three years, and was private secretary to the astute Mr. Balfour after that until he was put in charge of the League machinery. He comes of one of the old British families to whom the empire is religion—being heir to the Earl of Perth—and he would undoubtedly not as British interest might dictate.

In considering these interests, jurisdiction over the Panama Canal is not the only thing to be weighed. The British Government and the great rivalry over oil supplies between the American companies, backed to a certain extent by our Government, comes into play in this intrigue. As I told briefly above the British have been very active in trying to get possession of oil regions in all the lands surrounding the Caribbean and their methods have laid the foundation for serious disputes with American interests and the Washington Government.

Their method has been to deal with any sort of a Government, get concessions and then try to back them up. The vast drilling rights they got in Mexico recently were secretly acquired as the de la Huerta administration was about to turn over affairs to General Obregon, who had been chosen by the people. Similarly in Costa Rica they played on the anti-American feelings of General Tinco—although they had long denounced him as pro-German—and gained such "rights" as would give them control of almost half the country. When Tinco was overthrown he promptly went to England. In Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Central American countries they have indulged in similar practices.

It is only fair to state that the British excuse their activities on the ground that it is their only chance to compete with the great American oil companies, which have also been busily engaged in getting concessions throughout this region. They also declare that if America insists it is entitled to a voice in the exploitation of Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine the British are entitled to share in the riches of the Caribbean.

Something is to be said in favor of such arguments. The trouble is, however, that in pushing their oil campaign the British are also bringing in big politics and questions of the safety of America. Already they and other interested nations are beginning to twist the League of Nations into channels where it is counting full tilt against vital American interests. If they continue such processes they will find the new Administration will have some very strong things to say, and it will have powerful financial and economic weapons—and others, if necessary—to back up its demands.

A Timely Suggestion.

The next time you have a cough or cold try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is pleasant to take and you are sure to be pleased with the relief which it affords. This remedy has a wide reputation for its cures of coughs and colds.

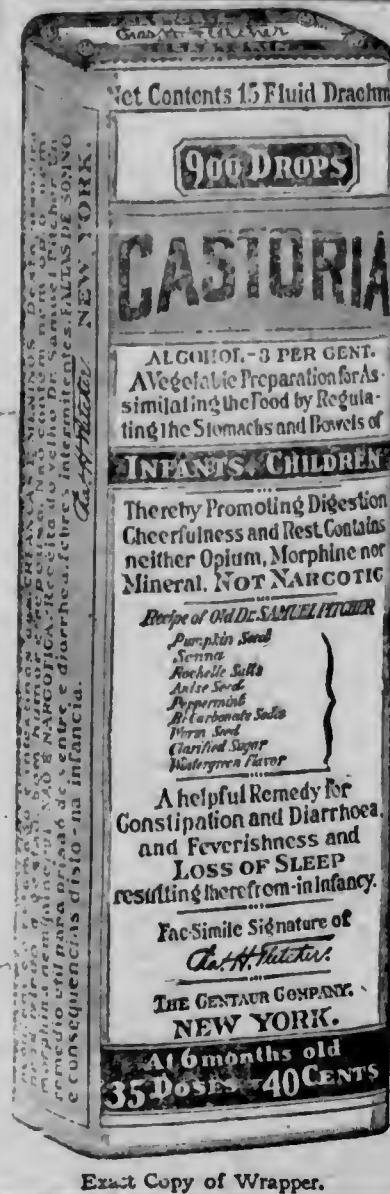
TELLS AUSTRALIANS TO VISIT AMERICA

Melbourne, March 26.—Americans know as much about Australians as they know about the people of Mars, while Australians know as much about Americans as they know about the caibals at the head of the Fly River in New Guinea. This is the belief of Lowell Thomas, the American war correspondent, expressed recently before the British empire league here.

The difference of opinion existing between Americans and Australians, Mr. Thomas said, is due to the lack of acquaintance. The only way in which the mutual ignorance could be dispelled is by the exchange of visits between the peoples of the two countries. Australians should seize the opportunity to visit America during their journeys to Great Britain.

Why Colds are Dangerous

You are often told to "beware of a cold," but why? We will tell you: Every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and paves the way for the more serious diseases. People who contract pneumonia first take cold. The longer a cold hangs on, the greater the danger, especially from the germ diseases, as a cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs of consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping cough. The quicker you get rid of your cold, the less the danger of contracting one of these diseases. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has a great reputation as a cure for colds and can be depended upon. It is pleasant to take.



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Interesting Experience of a Texas Lady Who Declares That if
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Much Sickness and Worry.

Navasota, Texas.—Mrs. W. M. Peden, of this place, relates the following interesting account of how she recovered her strength, having realized that she was actually losing her health:

"Health is the greatest thing in the world, and when you feel that gradually slipping away from you, you certainly sit up and take notice. That is what I did some time ago when I found myself in a very nervous, run-down condition of health. I was so tired and felt so lifeless I could hardly go at all.

"I was just no account for work. I would get a bucket of water and would feel so weak I would have to set it down before I felt like I could lift it to the shelf. In this condition, of course, to do even my housework was a task almost impossible to accomplish.

"I was . . . nervous and easily upset.

I couldn't rest well at night and was . . . just lifeless.

"I heard of Cardui and after reading I decided I had some female trouble that was pulling me down. I sent for Cardui and began it . . .

"In a very short while after I began Cardui Home Treatment I saw an improvement and it wasn't long until I was all right—good appetite, splendid rest, and much stronger so that I easily did my house work.

"Later I took a bottle of Cardui as a tonic. I can recommend Cardui and gladly do so, for if more women knew, it would save a great deal of worry and sickness."

The enthusiastic praise of thousands of other women who have found Cardui helpful should convince you that it is worth trying. All druggists sell it.

CHICAGO TO "CATCH" NEW YORK, AT LAST

Chicago, March 26.—At last Chicago sees a chance to catch up with New York. The consummation of years of waiting is made possible by a change in time. Tomorrow Chicago will adopt daylight saving, advancing the clock one hour. That means when it is noon in New York it also will be noon in Chicago. But April 25 New York will adopt daylight saving and Chicago will go back to her old place one hour behind New York.

The difference in closing hours of the banks and stock exchange will cause some confusion in Chicago and New York financial circles until the old schedule of "Chicago one hour behind New York" is in effect again. Interurban railroad schedules will be on "daylight saving" time. The time of arrival and departure of transcontinental trains will remain unchanged, as they will operate on standard time.

STATE HAD 34,071 INFLUENZA CASES

Louisville, March.—Influenza was responsible for 34,071 of the 57,440 cases of communicable disease reported to the State Board of Health last year, the report of J. F. Blackerby, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, to Dr. A. T. McCormick, State Health Officer shows. The disease next most prevalent was measles, of which 4,919 cases were reported. Other disease of which more than a thousand cases were reported are pneumonia, diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, syphilis, typhoid, and tuberculosis.

The 57,440 cases of communicable diseases reported, according to Dr. McCormick, do not represent nearly all of the case which should have

been called to the State Board's attention. He anticipates a great reduction in influenza this year, but says that the growing familiarity of physicians in Kentucky with the law requiring communicable diseases to be reported probably will cause other diseases to have larger figures for year.

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W. G. Muffett
Beaver Dam, Ky.

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FRIDAY.....APRIL 1

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For County and District
Offices.

We are authorized to announce
the candidacy of the following citi-
zens, subject to the action of the Re-
publican party in the primary election
August 6, 1921:

For Representative.

IRA JONES—Arnold.
W. H. BAIZE—Hartford.

For Circuit Clerk:

FRANK BLACK—Hartford R. 2.
V. A. MATTHEWS—Fordsville.
O. N. STEWART—Beaver Dam.

For County Judge:

MACK COOK—Hartford.
WINSON SMITH—Select.
W. S. DEAN—Dundee.

For County Attorney.

OTTO C. MARTIN—Hartford.

For Sheriff.

GEORGE P. JONES—Beda.
G. A. RALPH—Hartford.
B. C. RHOADS—Bartlett.
CAL P. KEOWN—Hartford.
CARL M. TAYLOR—Beaver Dam.
CICERO CROWDER—Select.
T. H. BLACK—Hartford.
MALIN D. HEFLIN—Centertown.

For County Clerk:

ROY H. FOREMAN—West Beaver
Dam.
ISOM MITCHELL—Bell's Run.
SEP T. WILLIAMS—Rob Roy.
MODE SCHROEDER—N. Rosine.
J. E. MITCHELL—Dundee.
E. G. BARRASS—Hartford.
M. F. CHUMLEY—McHenry.
JAMES A. TATE—Hartford.
M. A. EMBRY—Balsztown.

For Jailor:

CHARLIE SMITH—Hartford, R. 2.
WORTH TICHENOR—Hartford.
JOHN T. KING—Hartford.
S. A. LEE—Sunnydale.
BARNETT L. TINSLEY—Hart-
ford R. F. D. No. 5.
JOHNSON STEWART—McHenry,
Route 1.
NATHANIEL HUDSON—McHenry

For Tax Commissioner

D. E. WARD—Hartford, Route 3.
G. WILL BROWN, Beaver Dam.
ROY F. KEOWN—Fordsville.

For Magistrate,

(District No. 1)
J. P. MCCOY—Hartford Route 2.
(District No. 2.)
W. C. KNOTT—Centertown.
(District No. 3)
N. M. TAYLOR, Cool Springs.
(District No. 4.)
J. W. CHEEK—Askins.
(District No. 6.)
J. A. EDGE—Dundee.
BUEL MIDKIFF—Hartford, R. 6.
MACK MARTIN—Sulphur Springs.
(District No. 7.)
J. WALTER TAYLOR—Cromwell.
J. N. LOGSDON—Rosine.

As a result of the war and his
activities during the War, Eugene V.
Debs has many bars on his front.

Once upon a time we heard quite
a bit of the long and short haul, but
judging from the size of the freight
bills we pay, we imagine the railroads
have abandoned the short haul alto-
gether.

Gene Debs seems to have went
right out, turned right around and
went right back again. If one Gro-
ver C. Bergdoll can be lassoed and

made to work in double harness with
Debs or some other congenial team-
mate for something like a decade a
splendid piece of work will have been
completed.

That Woodford County Grand Jury
summoned and convened for the spe-
cial purpose of investigating the
hanging of the negro at Versailles
by that mob, was certainly a hard
working bunch. It was in session
only a few hours, yet examined twenty-
five witnesses, and used about a
barrel of white wash. It might have
been in session two or three minutes
longer tho, had it said anything at
all about the mob or mob rule. Our
guess is that it ran out of white wash
and not desiring to loaf on the job,
simply reported and was discharged.

As a result of the meeting of To-
bacco Growers in Louisville, the first
of this week, hope for the weed pro-
ducers seems in a fair way of reali-
zation. The best marketing experts
of the Country were in attendance
and plans submitted and adopted. It
is now up to the growers to study
these plans, of which they may be-
come familiar by careful reading and
attendance of farm bureau meetings
and other gatherings for the enlight-
enment and advancement of the farmer.
Representatives of some six tobacco
growing states attended the Louis-
ville gathering and it seems, without
an exception, the plans as submitted
were approved and accepted. We are
firmly convinced that in no other
manner possible to devise, will the
tobacco grower ever be able to real-
ize his fair share of the fruits of his
toil, because he must sell at prices,
after delivering his product at the
doors of the buyers, at whatever in-
terest few dealers and speculators
elect, and we believe generally agree
in advance, to do it out. Hasty en-
trance of a few growers of a multi-
tude of organizations, each acting
separately and most generally inde-
pendent of the other has never got-
ten the participators anywhere, and
never will. Strength and unity is
what is needed and what must pre-
vail if real good and justice is to be
had in the matter of the sale of a pro-
duct such as tobacco. We, in our
humble way, would urge that tobacco
growers familiarize themselves with
the plans promulgated and if the
proposition appears feasible, as it
must be, because so many experts
heartily approve it, give it their un-
divided support and allegiance.

We note an article in our esteem-
ed contemporary this week, advocat-
ing the continuance of the civil ser-
vice in the matter of appointments of
postmasters. It's a foregone con-
clusion that Democrats, as a general
proposition are violently opposed to
disturbing civil service appointees
as now existing, especially in this
neck of the woods. As herein stat-
ed, on more than one occasion, civil
service, if allowed to be construed
and applied by and for Democrats is
most admirable. We have pretty
much the same sort of civil service
rules, in name, as was found by the
said Democrats when they came into
power eight years ago. As a matter
of course we do not profess to know
just how it is, and has been applied
in the Country generally, nor thru-
out the state of Kentucky, but to
take our own dear County of Ohio in
particular, to start with Centertown,
it is held down by a Democrat, Har-
ford, Ohio, and the same is true of
Dundee, Fordsville, Narrows, Olaton,
Horse Branch, Rosine, Beaver Dam,
Cromwell, McHenry Rockport, and
let's see, what other offices are to be
found, yes there is Deanfield, or is it
Aetnaville? While Run, Renfrow,
Balsztown and Select, of the political
complexion of Postmasters of these
latter points we know nothing at all.
But at some there is perhaps not
more than one person who could be
induced to accept the office, then too
they pay next to nothing. But judg-
ing from what has transpired at some
of the other points if there was a
single Democrat who desired the of-
fice he got it, regardless of the now
much talked of civil service. Even the
application of a Republican for Rural
Carrier has been a standing joke,
where there was a Democrat who de-
sired the place. Merit has not been
considered, but on the other hand a
man's politics has been the deciding
factor, and local referees or referees
have done the naming of Postmasters
and also new rural carriers for some
time, even during the hey day of
civil service. It is now beyond the
power of these fellows to pick ap-
pointees and of course they want
things to remain as they are.

EGGS! EGGS!

Selected Eggs from my fine Bar-
red Rocks as follows:
Pen No. 1—\$3.00 for 15; \$5.00
for 30.
Pen No. 2—\$1.50 for 15; \$3.00 for
30.
Large lot prices on application.
The early hatch pays the best.
JNO. B. WILSON, Hartford, Ky.

STRAY STREAKS

(By Fluke McFluke.)

Every now and then we see some
fair damsel on the street who re-
minds us of a W. O. W. Envinling,
only we can't just tell at which end
it started, or whether it's up or down.

Some things we've lost all hope of
ever seeing: Pen Hudson riding a
horse in a walk; Bill Schlemmer
voting a dusty-bone-dry ticket; Roi
Riley and Mut Hunter refusing to
take discount; Kniser Rini enlarging
his popcorn and peanut bags and I.
D. Claire oddly stringing another
rope of beads.

Doe, Riley said last Tuesday morn-
ing that if any candidate or candi-
dates wanted him to pledge himself
they could get his undivided and un-
conditional "I am for you" by doing
something for him that would have
some tendency to dispel the Easter
squall. Doc looked dry enough to
crack open when he said it, too.

General good health in the com-
munity always brings the blues to
the undertakers, and Docs are hap-
piest right in the midst of an epidem-
ic, while Lawyers never like quiet,
orderly laymen who make amicable
and lasting agreements, without cost
and attorney's fees attached. In
short when the people are going good
and smooth, in high gear, the other
classes are dragging along on one
cylinder, in low.

WILL A CREAM SEPA-

RATOR PAY?

For your information we have a
Habeck Tester. We will be glad to
test your cows to see if you are
keeping boarders or producers and
if you will bring us a sample of your
skimmed milk we will show you
that if you are keeping as many as
three cows you can pay for a Sepa-
rator in less than a years time with
the cream that you feed to your pigs
and calves.

WILLIAMS & TAYLOR,
SHARPLES SEPARATOR AGENTS,
3912
Hartford, Ky.

12 BELIEVED DEAD

AS BLAST RESULT

Chicago, March 29.—The casualty
list in the mysterious explosion in a
warehouse in the West Side Italian
tenement district today still was in-
definite tonight.

A quadruple investigation by
branches of the city government also
had been unable to establish definite-
ly the cause of the disaster.

Six bodies had been recovered from
the wreckage. Six more were be-
lieved to be in it, and the list of in-
jured was set at from seventy-five to
100.

Chief of Police Fitzmorris announ-
ced after a personal survey of the
scene that indications were that igni-
tion in some unknown way of more
than a ton of fireworks stored in a
small building next door to the ware-
house caused the explosion.

Scores of fireworks labels, percus-
sion caps, pieces of firecrackers and
torpedoes were found after the blast.

Other theories as to the cause of
the disaster were faulty gas mains
and bombs, but the police were in-
clined to ignore these after an in-
vestigation.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

One black and tan gyp hound; one-
year old, white spot on left fore paw,
pure, English red bone, red toe nails.

FRED ROBERTSON,
Hartford, Ky.

LIVIA, ROUTE 2.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason
on the 28th, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stewart and
children and Misses Laura French,
Alma Trogdon, Madalene Blair and
Ole Newcomb spent Sunday and Sun-
day night with Mr. G. L. French and
family.

Mr. C. L. Martin and family left
Saturday for Titusville, Fla.

Mr. Ernest Dodson and family, of
Pleasant Ridge, spent Friday with
Mr. and Mrs. Otha Dodson.

Mrs. Cleveland Whittaker and chil-
dren spent the week-end with rela-
tives at Owensboro.

Misses Flora and Eula French were
week-end guests of their sister, Mrs.
Otis Clark.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

Cattle—The midweek market
brought out a very moderate supply.
Few changes were noted in values
compared to the first day of the week
and a fairly good outlet took the best
butchers at steady prices; medium
grades slow but about steady.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers
\$8.50@8.75; heavy shipping steers
\$8@8.50; medium \$7.50@8; light
\$7.50@8; fat heifers \$6.50@8.50;
fat cows \$5.75@7.50; medium cows
\$4@5.75; cutters \$3@4; canners \$2
@2.50; bulls \$4.50@6; feeders \$6@

BILLIKEN SHOES



Take care of the little feet.
They must have room to
develop normally.

The Best Shoes for Children

No Cramped Toes—the little feet
can grow as nature intended.

You know, as well as we, that the foot of a growing child
should have a shoe of the right shape. But has it ever occurred to
you that the weight and general construction of the shoe is fully as
important? BILLIKEN SHOES are not made to remedy foot ills
—they PREVENT them. And "an ounce of prevention is worth
a pound of cure" in any market. Consider these important points
BILLIKEN SHOES are as flexible as a hand-turned sole. They
are as durable as a welt—and as comfortable as a stocking. They
give adequate protection to the tender foot of the child and permit
of normal development. They're the right kind of shoes for all
kinds of wear, and there are enough style variations to satisfy every
need.

Priced According to Size

COOPER BROTHERS

BEAVER DAM, KY.

5.50; stockers \$5.50@8.25; milch
cows \$20@50.

Calves—Market slow in starting,
with trade finally moving on a basis
\$1 and \$1.25 lower. Best veals \$8.-
75@9; medium to good veals \$4@6;
common to medium \$3@4.

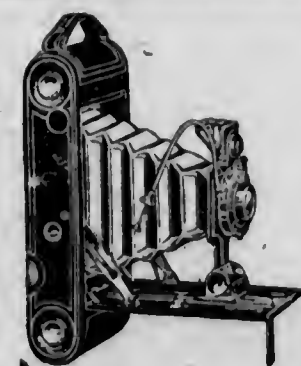
Hogs—Demand active, but prices
showed a quarter decline in sympa-
thy with all other markets. Best
hogs 200 pounds and up, sold at \$9-
75; 150 to 200 pounds \$1.25; pigs
90 to 120 pounds, \$9; 90 pounds
down \$8; throwouts \$6.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Few changes in
either sheep or lamb values. Most
of the day's offerings direct to local
killers. Best sheep \$4 down; hicks
\$2.50 down. Best lambs from \$7@
9; choice springers higher; seconds
\$5@6.

Produce

Local produce dealers quote buy-
ing prices as follow, net to shipper,
the shipper paying freight and dray-
age charges:

Eggs—19c dozen.
Poultry—Hens 26c lb.; large
spring chickens 25c lb.; small 32c
lb.; old roosters 12@13c lb.; stags
20c lb.; young ducks 24c lb.; No. 1
turkeys 36c lb.; geese 12c lb.; gu-
ineas 30c each; young guineas 50c



Reduction in Prices

Kodaks now \$8.00 up.
Brownies now \$2.00 up.
"If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a
Kodak," neither is it a Brownie.
We sell only genuine Eastman goods.
There is none "Just as good" and if
there were any better we would
sell them.
Send us your finishing.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Beaver Dam Drug Co.
The Nyal Store
BEAVER DAM, KY.
Special attention to mail orders.

This Store has come to be the Waist Center of this
town—by virtue of the unusual
waist values that are always
obtainable here



New styles Authentic Styles Attractive, too

These waists are coming into our store continual-
ly. The prices are truly attractive, generally con-
siderably lower than waists of like character. It is
due to the special arrangements with the makers,
that enables us to offer them at all times at very ex-
ceptional prices. That is making for the rapid ever-
growing popularity of our waist department.

The models above illustrated are the newest
Wirthmor cotton waists that are now on sale.

PRICES

\$2.00 and \$2.50

They're WORTH MORE

Wirthmor waists are sold here exclusively

Carson & Co.
Hartford, Kentucky.

New Prices!

To almost a pre-war level are our new prices on many new goods we are daily receiving. You can buy

Men's suits, former price \$30.00, now	\$23.00
Men's hats, former price \$6.00, now	4.00
Men's oxfords, former price \$12.50, now	8.95
Men's oxfords, former price \$10.00, now	6.00
Men's shirts, former price \$6.00, now	3.00
Men's silk shirts, former price \$10.00, now	5.95
Men's socks, former price \$1.00, now	.50
Men's ties, former price \$1.50, now	1.00
Men's shoes, former price \$10.00, now	6.00
Men's caps, former price \$4.00, now	2.50
Men's underwear, former price \$2.50, now	1.50

New prices not only prevail in our Men's Department but throughout our entire stock.

Our Ladies' Department

is well stocked with the newest creations that the present market affords, and at the same pre-war prices.

New goods added weekly. Our time is at your service. Come see the new things.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, APRIL 1

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Corn and Timothy hay for sale.
3914 O. T. BURNS.

Hoosier One and Two-row Planters at W. E. ELLIS & BROS. 4014

Harold Holbrook made a business trip to Owensboro Tuesday.

We have Lime, Plaster and Cement for sale.
3814 W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Mr. Emmett Renter, of Route 1, Centertown, was in Hartford yesterday.

Otto C. Martin went to Louisville and Frankfort Tuesday, returning yesterday.

Mr. Addie Austin, of Rockport, was in Hartford Tuesday, on a business errand.

Misses Hettie and Ruth Riley, of Owensboro, were guests of relatives here Sunday.

See us for all kinds of grass and field seeds. Quality first.
W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Why pay more when you can buy Leonard's Bulk Garden Seed at
3912 WILLIAMS & TAYLOR'S.

Mr. E. E. Birkhead went to Rockport Wednesday and from there to Richmond, Ind., on business.

We are prepared to fill all orders for fertilizer. See us for your needs.
3814 W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason, of Buford, are entertaining a new 10-pound boy, who arrived March 27.

Leslie Carden, of the firm of C. B. Carden & Son, went to Louisville Monday, with a car load of live stock.

James' S. C. White Leghorns—the egg machines. Flock headed by "Pearl" strain cocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100.
MRS. O. B. JAMES' Poultry Farm, Centertown, Ky.

Shingles! Shingles! Shingles! See
W. E. ELLIS & BROS. 4014

County Attorney, A. D. Kirk was in Owensboro Wednesday, on legal business.

Mr. Rowan Holbrook went to Bowling Green Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

Mr. T. J. Black, City, was in Louisville the first of this week, on business.

Highest Cash Price paid for eggs and poultry.
W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Harper, of Nelson, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Casebier.

We have one Low Corn King Manure Spreader. The price is right.
4014 W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Miss Winnie Wilson, teacher of the primary grades, gave her class an egg hunt, at her home, Sunday.

Oliver Chilled and Vulcan Chilled Plows and repairs. See us, we can save you money.
4014 W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Mrs. A. W. Mills, City, is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Timmer Westorf, and family, of Route 2.

EGGS FOR SALE—Pure White Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting of 15.
Apply J. F. BRUNER, Pres. White Rock Club, Hartford.

Miss Bessie Morton Gillespie, of Louisville, spent from Saturday to Monday here, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gillespie.

Miss Cesna Shultz, who has been teaching in Davless County during the past few months has returned to her home near town, for the summer.

STOCK FOR SALE—One registered, Polled Durham Bull, a few heifers and cows. Also one mare.
E. P. BARNARD & SON, Hartford, R. No. 2.

Mr. A. W. Logan, who had been in Lexington, for some time, under treatment, returned Saturday, much improved. Mrs. Logan who accompanied Mr. Logan to the Blue Grass Metropolis, returned home a few days earlier.

Mr. Ira D. Bean went to Louisville, Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. C. M. Crowe Monday afternoon.

Mrs. J. D. Holbrook, who has been quite ill at her home here, was thought to be better yesterday evening.

Judge W. H. Barnes and stenographer, Miss Mildred Stephenson, were in Owensboro Wednesday, taking depositions.

Rev. R. E. Fuqua filled his appointment at Smallhouse Baptist Church Saturday and Sunday, and reorganized the Sunday School on the latter date.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Taylor, City, are the parents of a nine pound girl, born Wednesday morning. The little lady has been christened Jean Paxton.

County Agent, M. L. McCracken is expected to return from Louisville, today, where he has been attending a Tobacco Growers' and Farm Bureau meeting.

Mrs. W. L. Harrington of Benton, recently joined Mr. Harrington, who has charge of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s business at this place.

Mrs. Rowan Holbrook, City, will return today from Owensboro, where she went yesterday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Henderson Murphree and Mr. Murphree.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Ney Rowan and child, and Miss Marilissa Foster, who spent the winter in Florida, returned this week to their homes in the Hefflin country.

Messrs. S. T. Barnett, City, and Homer Lindley, of Noreck, went to Livermore yesterday, to visit Mr. John Lindley, who resides near that place. Mr. Lindley is on the sick list.

Little Richard Brawner, who was injured by an automobile several weeks ago, is thought to be making improvement. Trouble has been experienced in getting the broken bones to reunite.

Superintendent E. S. Howard, Mrs. Howard and their daughter, Triphena, will go to Bowling Green, Monday, where Mr. Howard will attend a meeting of County School Superintendents.

On account of the illness of one of the Seniors, their play has been postponed until Tuesday evening, April 5. Reserved seats will be on sale on the above date at the Ohio County Drug Co.'s Store.

Philip May, of Toccoa, Ga., arrived here Tuesday night to visit friends and relatives. He will go from here to Buford, where he will spend some time with his sister, Mrs. Robert Mason, and Mr. Mason.

We will have a car of Fertilizer in a few days. Special prices on 16 per cent Acid Phosphate and Tobacco Grower for cash at car door. Get in on these prices.
W. E. ELLIS & BROS.

Owing to illness of members of the class, the Senior play "The Dear Boy Graduates" which was to have been given last night, at the auditorium school building, has been postponed until April 5th.

Hon. Alvis S. Bennett, chairman of the Kentucky Workman's Compensation Board, spent Sunday to Monday here, the guest of relatives. Mr. Bennett went from this place to Owensboro, to hear evidence in a case coming before the Board.

Public Sale—Every Second and Fourth Saturday in each month, we will hold a Public Sale at the Court-house Square, Hartford, Ky. Bring in anything you have to sell and we will find you a buyer.
PARKS & YEISER, Hartford, Ky.

Mrs. Julia Allen and daughter, who have been residing in the Burger residence for some time, have temporarily stored their household effects and after spending the summer with Mrs. Allen's children will return to their home in upper East Hartford, in the fall.

Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food raises every good chick. It won't prevent losses from accident, but it does prevent death from digestive troubles and the more common chick disorders which are so often due to improper feeding. Mail orders given prompt attention.
"Your money back if you are not satisfied."
3912 WILLIAMS & TAYLOR.

Mrs. Howard Ellis spent last week-end in Louisville, visiting her brother, and doing some shopping.

Mr. Robert Carson, of Louisville, who had been with his uncle, Mr. Alex Carson, who died Monday at Noreck, returned to his home Wednesday.

Start your little chickens off on Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and be assured of raising them. For sale by WILLIAMS & TAYLOR. 3912

Charlie Smith, of near town, was summoned to Boonville, Ind., yesterday, on account of the serious illness of his brother-in-law, Rowe Batze.

Commonwealth's Attorney C. E. Smith, will go to Owensboro Monday to be in attendance of the April term of the Davless County Circuit Court.

W. R. Wydek, of Moorman, formerly assistant agent at the local L. & N. R. Depot, was the guest of friends here from Monday to Tuesday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Bennett, of near Melleny, was dangerously scalded Wednesday by the overflowing of a kettle, of boiling water.

SETTING EGGS FOR SALE—Barrad Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, pure stock; eggs, 15 for \$1.00; 50, for \$3.00; 100 for \$6.00. My stock is as good as any in the county. Also agent for the Buckeye Incubator and Brooder Co.—A. J. WILLIAMS. Call WILLIAMS & TAYLOR, Hartford, Ky. Both phones. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3614

Ice delivery will start April 1. Please have your refrigerators ready and do not have the delivery boy waiting. Have your ice cards up if you want ice. If you haven't any card get one from the delivery boy. Will do strictly a cash business. Five per cent discount where you buy coupon books.
ELLIS ICE CO.
4011 Hartford, Ky.

The Parent-Teacher Association and grade teachers have purchased of Dr. Tappan a Sonora Phonograph for the grades. This is quite an addition to the school equipment. The Sonora won the highest score for tone at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 and is truly the highest class talking machine in the world, an instrument of quality as clear as a bell.—Advertisement.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Will Calloway, Fordsville, to Nola Crowe, Narrows.

H. O. Lynch, Olaton to Chida Cooksey, Olaton.

Roy A. Johnson, Paradise, to Virginia Wilson, Route 3, Beaver Dam.

Lorenzo Hamilton, Route 6 to Sadie Wedding, Route 6, Hartford.

Ernest Ford, Route 6 Hartford, to Ida V. Westorf, Route 6, Hartford.

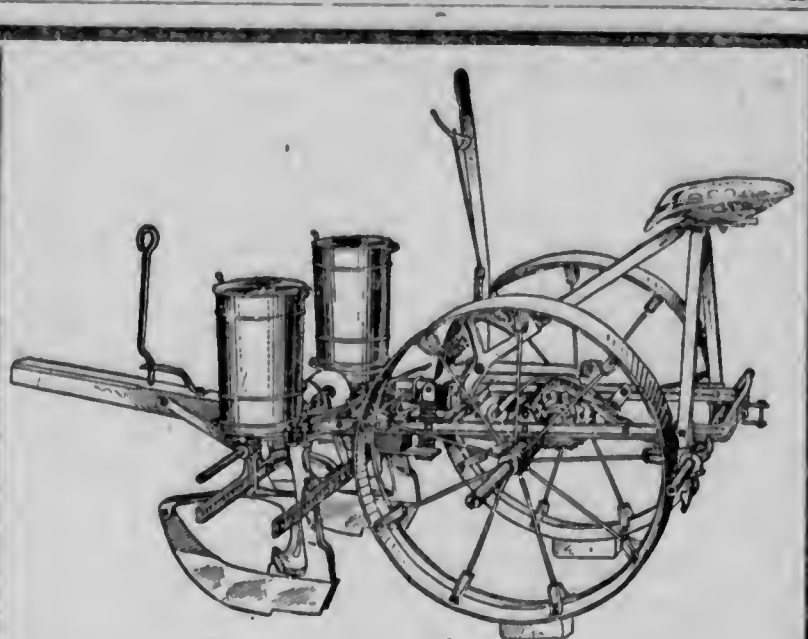
Estlin Goff, Nelson, to Lizzie Goff, Nelson.

DID HE FIND IT?

A quarter of a century ago, or more, the County Authorities had the stone base placed around the courthouse. Mr. Mike Crahan being the contractor who did the work. That being in the long-ago, when good liquor was more plentiful than now, and by far more easily procured, the contractor and officials, by way of celebrating the completion or commencement of the work, no difference which, were reported to have placed a bottle of choice, old liquor under the base at the northern corner of the public square. The rumor has always been current, but if it was, it is not now, for some enterprising individual or individuals, by means of crowbars dislodged the cornerstone where the liquor was alleged to have been secreted Tuesday night of this week. The most general question with a lot of us is, did he or they find it? The tools were left upon the street and the owner may regain same by applying at the County Judge's office, fully identified he must be, of course.

TRENTON OIL SAND IS REACHED IN HANCOCK

Owensboro, Ky., March 26.—Local oil men are considerably excited over the finding of the long-sought Trenton rock or lime oil sand in well No. 2, being drilled by Messrs. Baggett, Luckett, Koener and other St. Louis men on the Tom Jackson farm, between Pellville and ateaville in Hancock county. The sand was found at a depth of 1,338 feet this week. Oil men who have visited the well are confident the sand is the famous "Trenton" sand. The showing for an exceptionally good pool of oil is said to be excellent. The well is only a few hundred yards from well No. 1 on the same lease, which was pumped



WE SELL The Black Hawk, 2-Row, Edge Drop CORN PLANTER

There's None Better.

We also have a complete line of Disc Harrows, Cultivators, Plows and other farming implements of the best quality and make.

ACTON BROTHERS
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

BIG TIME

Everybody Come to The
ANNUAL SENIOR PLAY

Entitled

"The Dear Boy Graduates"

At the High School
Auditorium

Tuesday, April 5th
At 7:30 P. M.

ADMISSION: Reserved Seats 35c;
General Admission 25c.

1500 Times Each Day in the U. S. A.

The greedy hand of fire seizes some home, barn or store.

How About Your Property?

Is it adequately INSURED? Is it properly SAFEGUARDED?

Every fire brings costly interruptions, danger and inconvenience, that can not be measured in dollars and cents.

The Continental Insurance Co.

furnishes insurance of the highest grade. Consult our agency.

PARKS & YEISER
Hartford, Ky.

ed Wednesday for six hours and produced eighteen barrels of oil. This well was brought in about one year ago, but has not been pumped regularly because of lack of facilities for moving the oil.

A number of local companies and individuals have leases near the Jackson lease, among them being the Newman Oil Company, made up of local men; Harkless Bros., Pittsburg; Morgan and Trowbridge, Owensboro; C. F. Rosener and others, Indianapolis; the Atlantic Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company and Messrs. Floyd Laswell, E. T. Franks and others.

The Kannel Coal Company, a British syndicate which years ago operated coal mines in the vicinity recently revived interests in its mine-

al leases and is drilling a well near Victoria, five miles of the Jackson farm. This well has reached a depth of 380 feet and is being watched closely.

DO IT NOW?

House
Painting—

Inside and Out

See me

J. C. CASEBIE,
Hartford, Ky.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Five Simple Rules Which Raise Egg Standards.

If all farmers and poultrymen would adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs the quality of the eggs marketed would be much improved. Poultry specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture provide the rules:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Wool of Own Sheep Gives Cloth To Eastern Farmers.

Starting with the object of providing Vice President Coolidge with wearing apparel of native wool, a Massachusetts farm bureau now plans to have the entire clip of wool owned by the association manufactured into cloth and sold locally.

After the national election, the farm bureau in Berkshire County, which had pooled its wool clip and had stored it with a cooperative association, arranged with a local woolen manufacturer to have some of the selected wool woven into cloth. A tailor in the county made an overcoat for the Vice President from it.

The Franklin County Farm Bureau, not to be outdone in a matter of this sort, arranged to have made from selected wool a piece of cloth which was afterwards made into a suit of clothes, and presented to Mr. Coolidge. This bit of enterprise on the part of the Franklin County people suggested the idea of manufacturing all of the wool in their pool into cloth and selling it locally to farmers or others who might be interested which would result in all wool growers getting a fair price for their wool, and the local people having the satisfaction of wearing clothing made from virgin wool from their own sheep. Farm bureau officials regard this as a possible solution of handling at least a part of the wool clip held in the various county and State pools, especially in New England, where the grower is so accessible to the woolen factories.

English Gardeners Enrich Soil By Trenching.

The home gardeners of England take great pains in preparing their soil, even going to the extent of throwing the surface soil to one side and then spading manure into the subsoil to a depth of 14 to 16 inches. After the subsoil is so treated the surface soil is replaced and great quantities of rotted manure mixed with it. This process is known as "trenching." It results in heavy yields of vegetables and enables the crops to withstand a drought period much better than where the soil is not broken so deeply. Details of the preparation of garden soils are discussed in bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, which are free on request.

Productive Farm Land.

In a general sense, productive farm land is land that is used to produce crops, to pasture animals, or to furnish a supply of fuel, timber, maple sugar, or other profitable forest products.

Nonproductive land is that portion of a farm which is taken up by the farm buildings, by lanes and roads that are unnecessary, fence rows that are too wide, open ditches, headlands and swamps, or pasture land that does not economically support live stock. Farmers' Bulletin 746, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives further information on this subject. Copies may be had upon request of the department at Washington D. C.

Set Out Fruit To Make Home Garden Permanent.

Plenty of vegetables for the table should be the first consideration of every home gardener, but where the space is large enough a few fruit trees and some bush fruit should be planted, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It does not take a very large space for growing enough fruit and berries of the different kinds to supply the average family.

Everbearing strawberries, which were a novelty a few years ago, are now being planted by thousands of gardeners, and they should find a place in every garden of the temperate region where space will permit. Strawberries, however, can be grown under a very wide range of climatic and soil conditions. The same is true of the blackberry and the dewberry.

Raspberries are more limited as to distribution, and will not withstand the heat of summer in the South or the extreme cold of the North. Their

planting is confined almost entirely to the temperate regions, the Central and Eastern States and the Pacific Northwest. Certain varieties of the red raspberry that are practically everbearing, or that at least produce both a summer and fall crop of fruit, are now being developed. Raspberries, blackberries and dewberries do well when planted along a fence.

The home garden utilizes idle land and spare time for food production. The use of vegetables conserves meats and other food produced on farms.

Income From Farm Depends On The Size of Business.

It requires a farm business of at least fair size to provide an income that will merely cover maintenance charges, and these charges are relatively higher for small farms than for large ones, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A farm may be of such size as to furnish most living needs of the farmer, such as vegetables and fruits as well as enough income to pay the taxes and running expenses, but unless there is a margin above this annual maintenance charge no progress can be made toward accumulating a surplus.

This point is often overlooked, and thousands of men fail to understand why they do not get ahead faster, when, as a matter of fact, the size of their business is such that there is only a slight possibility of any margin being left after obtaining a bare living and paying absolutely necessary running expenses. Often the income is insufficient even to do this, and the farmer and his family have to go without some of the comforts of life.

Thus it is that the size of the farm business is one of the most important, if not the most important, factor to be considered in selecting a farm. In determining the value of a farm in this regard it is essential, specialists say, to make sure of three things:

That you have an opportunity; that is, make sure that the desired volume of business is at least potentially present, as evidenced by tillable land or by markets for intensive crops on small areas.

That the volume of business can be achieved by economical methods.

That the volume of business that can be conducted on the farm is such that it will yield an income large enough to provide a comfortable margin, after paying the absolutely necessary expenses of operation and providing an adequate living for the farmer and his family, for saving for future demands.

Effective utilization of farm land means a high percentage of income-producing area, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of a farm depends upon what proportion of its total area is productive. Compare a farm of 100 acres at \$200 an acre, 95 acres being in shape to yield available products, with another farm of the same acreage at \$150 an acre, but with only 65 productive acres. If all the other features of the two farms are similar, the former should be the most profitable because its profit-producing land costs but \$210 an acre against \$230 an acre on the second farm.

An advantage of the wire fence over the old-fashioned worm fence is found by entomologists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who point out the greater ease with which the matted grass and weeds accumulating along the fence can be destroyed by burning or otherwise, thus killing chinch bugs and other insect crop enemies in their winter quarters.

Points on Which Success With Incubator Depends.

Follow the manufacturer's directions in setting up and operating an incubator.

See that the incubator runs steadily at the desired temperature before filling it with eggs. Do not add fresh eggs to a tray containing those which are undergoing incubation.

Turn the eggs twice daily after the second and until the nineteenth day. Turn them before caring for the lamps. Cool them once daily according to the weather, during this period.

Attend to the machine carefully at regular hours.

Keep the lamp and wick clean.

Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days.

Do not open the machine after the 18th day until the chickens are hatched.

Saving All Fat Obtained In Cooking Saves Money.

Care used in saving and caring for all fat obtained from cooking meat in the home will save many a dollar which otherwise would have to be spent for butter, lard or other cooking fats. Fats derived from the

cooking of bacon, ham, chicken, beef and other meats should be kept, each in its own receptacle, to be used for different purposes.

Household specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say an old-fashioned method of clarifying fat from the soup kettle, or from cooked meats, so that it may be used in the kitchen, is to add the cold fat to a liberal quantity of cold water, then heat slowly and let cook for an hour or more. When cold, the cake of fat is removed and the lower portion, which will contain the small particles of meat, should be scraped away and the white, clean fat saved. If the flavor or color, or both, are not satisfactory the process may be repeated several times. Another method, often recommended, is to cook a number of slices of raw potato in the boiling fat.

When an ice chest is used, fat in small quantities may easily be kept sweet for cooking purposes. If lard is rendered at home in quantity sufficient for a long time, it should be kept covered in tins or earthen jars, in a cool, dry place, as in a cellar or storeroom.

Comes To America To Learn Extension Methods.

Madame Devouge, in charge of domestic science work at the normal school, Grignon, France, is, by appointment of the French Minister of Agriculture, in the United States studying the home demonstration work, as organized and conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges, with the ultimate purpose of establishing a similar system of extension work in France.

The American Committee for Devastated France is paying Madame Devouge's expenses. This committee has arranged in the last two years for four American canning specialists to go to France during the summer to teach American methods of food preservation. Madame Devouge worked some of the time each year with the American unit and last summer her daughter accompanied the Americans over their entire itinerary.

Madame Devouge is now in Louisiana. Previously she had made stays of varying length in Washington, Florida, and Mississippi. In the latter States she attended the annual State meeting of the county agents. After a visit to Texas she plans making a tour thru the Northern and Western States before she sails for France in April. On her return to her home country she will probably have charge of the proposed extension work there.

New Method of Carrying Plant Disease Discovered

Investigation of cucumber-leaf wilt by plant pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture have revealed a hitherto unknown method of plant disease carrying. They have found that the striped cucumber beetles not only carry the wilt bacteria in their jaws, spreading infection when they gnaw into a leaf, but that in some cases they hold the bacteria over an entire winter in their intestinal tract and deposit them in the spring, where they will spread infection the first time they come in touch with a gnawed or broken leaf.

The carrying of disease germs from one animal to another by insects was first established as a fact through the investigation of Texas fever of cattle, often termed tick fever, by the United States Department of Agriculture some 30 years ago. That malaria and yellow fever were spread by mosquitoes and African sleeping sickness by the tsetse fly was later established as facts; and since then instances have been found where plant diseases also were spread by insects. This is the first instance known to science, however, where insects carried the bacteria in their systems through an entire hibernation season to do damage in the spring.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

HERBERT.

A large crowd attended the party at Mr. Homer Corley's Friday evening. All report a nice time.

Miss Daisy Belle Hobbs, of Haynesville, was the guest of Miss Nina Burdette, last week.

Mr. U. P. T. Barker, wife and children, were the guests of Mr. Deal McDaniel Sunday.

Miss Virgie Mae Burdette has returned home after an extended visit in Louisville, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. O. H. Carter and little son, J. Milton.

The following dined with Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Burdette Sunday: Mrs. J. W. Burdette, of Pellville, Mr. and

Homer Corley and son, Misses Daisy Belle Hobbs and Anna Burdette.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Taylor entertained quite a number of young people Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Charley Payne has moved to the farm of Mr. Will Payne.

Mr. Dewey Huff motored to Owensboro Sunday.

Mr. Ralph is on the sick list.

Miss Myrtle Reynolds visited Miss Virgie Mae Burdette Friday night.

Mr. Adam Richmond and Mr. Walker Haynes delivered tobacco in Owensboro Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bailey entertained a number of young people at their home Thursday evening.

Mrs. S. V. Flowers, Mrs. O. T. Burdette and daughter, Miss Virgie Mae Burdette attended the O. E. Chapter at Pellville Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Chism will fill his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. R. M. Miller and Miss Mattie Barnett spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. O. T. Burdette.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bivens motored thru here enroute to Owensboro Sunday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTOR!

CENTERTOWN.

Nancy Louise, an infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hunter, of this place, died Sunday, of heart failure. After services Monday evening, conducted from the residence by Rev. R. E. Fuqua, the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at this place.

K. D. Byers and wife went to Evansville last Friday, returning Sunday. F. J. Jeaney returned Saturday from Florida where he spent the winter.

Mrs. O. K. Rowe returned to her home in Louisville Monday, after spending several days here visiting her mother, Mrs. O. B. Bossett.

Mrs. L. A. Vincent was in Madisonville last Friday.

Miss Bessie Carter, of Ceralvo, visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Jno Bell and children, of Hartford, visited relatives here last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Alvin Rowe is on the sick list.

Rev. R. A. Barnes, of Livermore, filled his appointment at the Baptist church here, last Saturday and Sunday.

THE BEST LAXATIVE

"My sedentary habits have necessitated the use of an occasional laxative. I have tried many but found nothing better than Chamberlain's Tablets," writes George F. Daniels, Lindwick, Vt. Mr. Daniels is proprietor of the Hardwick Inn, one of the model hotels of New England. m

LANDS BELOW SEA LEVEL

The lowest point in North America according to the U. S. geological survey, is in Death Valley, Calif., 276 feet below sea level. The basin of the Dead Sea in Palestine is 1312 feet below sea level. Although, contrary to what was formerly supposed, the greater part of Sahara desert in Africa is above sea level, this dry region embraces the lowest area on the continent, 150 feet below the sea. The lowest point known in Europe is on the shore of the Caspian sea, 86 feet below sea level. The lowest point in Australia is 25 feet below sea level.

THE SUN VIA THE TELESCOPE

The sun is not a great sphere of uniform fiery, dazzling brightness as it appears when we squint at it for a second or two with the naked eye. The telescope shows that it is brightest at the center, the outer part or rim being comparatively dark. Viewed thru a powerful glass under favorable atmospheric conditions its surface appears mottled in curious patterns suggestive of clouds.

These mottlings are made up of definite oval-shaped masses which, they appear quite small, are each believed to cover an area as great as that of the state of Colorado and perhaps greater. Apparently these oval masses do not touch each other but are arranged in somewhat regular order over the face of the sun which is less bright. In fact it seems that

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—R. W. Slack, Owensboro.
Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.
Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.
Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.
Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.
1st Monday in March—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.
1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.
1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.
3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.
4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month.
Judge—Mack Cook.
County Atty.—A. D. Kirk.
Clerk—W. C. Blankenship.
Sheriff—S. A. Bratcher.
Superintendent—E. S. Howard.
Jailer—Worth Tichenor.
Tax Commissioner—D. E. Ward.
Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.
Coroner—E. P. Rodgers.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets first Tuesday in April and October.
1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 3.
2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.
3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.
4th District—G. W. Rowe, Centertown.
5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Bales-town.
6th District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.
7th District—B. F. Rice, Fordsville.
8th District—B. C. Rhoades, Hartford, Route 5.

HARTFORD.

Mayor—J. E. Bean.
Clerk—J. A. Howard.
Police Judge—C. M. Crowe.
Marshal—E. P. Caschier.

ROCKPORT.

Chm'n. Board—W. G. Her.
Clerk—N. H. Bratcher.
Police Judge—S. L. Fulkerson.
Marshal—Ed. J. Bratcher.

BEAVER DAM.

Chm'n. Board—W. T. McKenney.
Clerk—R. W. King.
Police Judge—J. W. Cooper.
Marshal—R. F. Stevens.

FORDSVILLE.

Chm'n. Board—W. B. Jones.
Clerk—Olla Cobb.
Police Judge—C. P. Keesinger.
Marshal—Grant Pollard.

OFFICIAL SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR PRESENT YEAR

County Board of Education—E. S. Howard, S. S. O. C.
Div. No. 1—R. A. Owen, Hartford, Route 6.
Div. No. 2—H. C. Lako, Fordsville.
Div. No. 3—Clud Renfrow, Dundee.
Div. No. 4—Robt. Goff, Rosline.
Div. No. 5—Otis Stevens, Beaver Dam.
Div. No. 6—Nat Lindley, Centertown.
County Board of Examiners: E. S. Howard, Mrs. Birdie Midkiff and Ira Jones.
Teachers Institute, Sept. 13th—17th.

EXAMINATIONS

Common School Diploma May 14 and 15 at Hartford, Beaver Dam and Fordsville.
May 21 and 22—County Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (White).
May 28 and 29—County Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (Colored).
June 13 and 19—County and State Teachers' Examination at Fordsville, (White).
June 25 and 26—County and State Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (Colored).
Sept. 17 and 18—County and State Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (White).
Sept. 24 and 25—County and State Teachers' Examination at Hartford, (Colored).

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER.
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Mother's use
Frey's Vermifuge
For the Children
A Safe Old Fashioned Remedy for Worms
Seventy-five years continuous use is the best testimonial. FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you.
Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones healthy and happy.
30c a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your dealer can't supply you, send him name and 30c in stamps and we will send you a bottle promptly.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY
A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION
FOR ONE MONTH
A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing.
OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 616 COLUMBUS O.

USE LIV-VER-LAX
For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant **Liv-Ver-Lax** keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in its results. It won't be long before **Liv-Ver-Lax** will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by **R. M. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Md.**

CHINESE FAMINE LAID TO DEFORESTATION



Photo by Stantford.
THE REV. WILLIAM STOUT.

DESTRUCTION of China's great forests is blamed by returning missionaries for the world's worst famine that now threatens to wipe out 15,000,000 lives in North China.

The Rev. Mr. Stout, of Louisville and Georgetown, Ky., who has returned home after five years in China, will begin a tour of the State next week to tell of the horrible conditions in the famine area.

The Rev. Mr. Stout is active in raising funds for the China Famine Fund, of which Joseph Burge, Louisville, is treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, is chairman. Through the China Famine Fund, every relief organization in China is supplied with funds.

KENTUCKIAN TELLS OF WORST FAMINE

The Rev. William Stout Blames
China's Catastrophe to De-
struction of Forests

WILL SPEAK OVER STATE

Destruction of North China's great forests during the centuries that have passed; this deforestation which now leaves an area of 500,000 square miles denuded of trees, is the direct cause of the worst famine in history. This is the declaration of missionaries returning from the famine area and voiced by the Rev. William Stout, who has returned to his home in Georgetown, Ky., after five years in China.

The Rev. Mr. Stout will start a speaking tour of the state next week in the interest of the China Famine Fund of which Joseph Burge, 9 Board of Trade Building, Louisville, is chairman.

Through the China Famine Fund, every relief organization in China is supplied with funds; these organizations, including the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Christian missions, religious organizations and American units.

Deforestation Is Blamed.

"This great catastrophe which threatens to wipe out the lives of 15,000,000 persons within the next sixty days," he said, "is due to droughts, the natural result of the denudation of forests which has gone on for centuries in North China. With few trees on the land to hold the moisture the natural consequence is that rainfall is small and uncertain. Even in years when the rainfall is sufficient the Yellow River and other rivers break over their banks, unprotected by trees, washing away the soil and deluging the crops."

"It is a prevalent idea that rice is the main food of all the Chinese people. This is true in South China where travelers get their impression and is strengthened by the fact that nearly all the Chinese in America came from South China. In the fall, wheat is sown in North China and after being harvested in the early summer, millet and sorghum are sown."

Roots Always Eaten.

"All these crops are harvested by being pulled up by the roots as these with the stalks and straw of the grain are the main dependence for fuel. In the years when crops are short it does not mean only that some little luxuries will have to be given up, but it means that there will be less of the coarse millet meal bread. It means that when the potatoes are gone the vines will be eaten; it means that instead of two or three meals a day there will be only one."

"When a crop failure is fifty per cent, as it often is, it means that many starve to death. The last five crops have been only about ten per cent of normal."

"Practically all of North China is village after village, often only separated by a few yards of ground. In parts of North China the population is twenty times denser than in Jefferson County. The Chinaman may live and carry on a business in a port remote from his ancestral village, but he expects to go there and spend his last days and be buried by the side of his ancestors."

PARCEL POST CHICKS SURVIVE LONG TRIP

Chattfield, Mass., March 26.—After traveling seven days and six hours to Leonard, N. Y., and return to Chattfield, by mail, it was found that only two out of 100 day-old chicks shipped by a local hatchery had died. The hatchery made the shipment in response to an order, but later received word by wire that the man who ordered the chicks had left for Florida. The postmaster at Leonard then sent the shipment back by parcel post to Chattfield.

It is an old axiom of the day-old chick business that young chickens, when hatched, need no food or water for three days, but this shipment doubled that time with a 2 per cent death rate.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

WOMEN WANT MORE LIBERTY IN CHURCH

London, March 26.—Many church dignitaries are alarmed at women's demands for a larger share in church services.

At the convocation of York held recently this fear was voiced by the bishop of Durham, who said they would not be content with a career in holy orders which limited their sphere to the functions of deacons.

The bishop did not say so, he may have had a vision of women aspiring to be bishops.

By the decision of the upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury, women are only to be allowed to preach and pray in concentrated buildings to a very limited extent.

The bishop of Bristol made a spirited but vain attack against the limitation to women's liberty. It was not a declaration of principle, he said, but a confession of prejudice.

MRS. J. M. CRAIG, of Los Angeles, Calif., who says no one can feel more grateful for what Tanlac has done than she does. Has gained twelve pounds and health is better than in years.



"Of all the people who have taken Tanlac I don't believe there is anyone who feels any more grateful to it than I do," said Mrs. J. M. Craig, of 674 1/2 E. 40th Street, Los Angeles, California.

"I suffered from nervous prostration and was so weak that I could not even sweep the floor and during the day I would have to lie down four or five times. I tried to walk, but found out that half a block was all I could stand before I would give out. Nervous spells came on me often. Finally my husband urged me to try Tanlac and I am indeed glad he did. For it proved to be just what I needed to help me. I guess it was because I was so bad off, but on the third bottle I could tell I was improving and that gave me more hope than ever of getting well. My improvement from then on was rapid and by the time I had taken five bottles I was better and stronger than I had been in years."

"It enabled me to sleep soundly at night and I have gained twelve pounds. That was several months ago and from then until now I have been in as good health as I ever was in my life. I have told all of my friends and relatives what a wonderful medicine Tanlac is."

Tanlac is sold in Hartford by Dr. L. B. Bean; in Denver by Dr. R. T. Taylor, Jr.; in McHenry by S. J. Tichenor, and in Rockport by R. E. Her. —Advertisement.

POISONED CHILDREN TO RE-MARRY, CHARGE

Pikeville, Ky., March 26.—Mrs. William Mullin, widow, is under arrest here on a charge of having poisoned her two children, aged 15 and 3 years, so that she might be married again.

Officers charge that Mrs. Mullin, who had four children, sought to free herself in order that she might be married to a widower, who also had children. Mrs. Mullin's eldest daughter was married recently. Soon after the marriage of the daughter the question of the remarriage of the mother is said to have arisen. The prospective bridegroom, it is alleged, contended that their children would not "get along."

The widow, it is charged, administered poison to her children in capsule form. After the death of the children, officials assert, they found poison-laden capsules in Mrs. Mullin's home.

Has Had Stomach Trouble For Seven Years.

Theodore Sanford of Fenmore, Michigan has had stomach trouble for seven years and could not eat vegetables or fruit without pain in the stomach and restless nights. By taking Chamberlain's Tablets he is now able to eat vegetables or fruit without causing pain or sleeplessness. If troubled with indigestion or constipation give these tablets a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial.

GIVES CHURCH SERMONS WITH MOVING PICTURES

Boston, March 21.—Illustrated sermons, with movies playing a prominent part is the original way in which the Rev. J. C. Justice, of the Union Congregational Church, East Braintree succeeds in interesting his congregation. Every Sunday evening Minister Justice holds the moving picture show in connection with his sermon. "We are able to place the object of the sermon before the men and women much easier," he declared, "and more people attend the church."

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists. 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

INDIAN MAIDENS IN FIGHT FOR MILLIONS

Muskogee, Okla., March 26.—An oil fortune worth millions with accrued royalties totalling \$1,500,000 is still under litigation here after an eight-year fight by heirs of Barney Thlocco, late Creek Indian tribal chief.

Two pretty Indian maidens, both claiming to be direct heiresses to the huge fortune, are waging bitter fights in court for the estate. Attorneys for Martha Jackson, already granted \$1,000,000 of the estate, are fighting to win the remainder of the fortune and to prevent Mary Saley, another Creek maiden, from sharing.

Mary claims she is the only living heir of Chief Thlocco, who died in 1899. Three years after his death, the government gave his estate a great allotment of ground in the Oklahoma reservation.

GOOD BOOK UPHOLDS BOXING SAYS PASTOR

Topeka, Kan., March 26.—The Bible upholds boxing according to the Rev. Earl A. Blackman, known as the "fighting Kansas parson."

During a hearing on a boxing bill for Kansas before the State Legislature the Rev. Mr. Blackman upheld the movement launched by the American Legion.

"You say you're a minister of the gospel?" queried a legislator, interrupting the "parson's talk." "Where do you get the text for the remarks you're making in favor of boxing?"

"The words of Saint Paul, taken from First Corinthians, ix. 26: 'I am a boxer and I hit hard and fast,' was the reply like a shot."

The legislator subsided.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PARTICULAR:

"What was the matter with that lady who just hurriedly left the store?" asked the grocer.

"She found fault with the potatoes," replied the clerk.

"What was the matter with them?"

"She didn't like the color of their eyes."—Youkers' Statesman.

CALL ON US

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Sale Bills, Business and other Cards.

In fact, we are prepared to furnish you most anything you may desire in the way of Paper and Printed Matter.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c., IN STOCK.

If You have something to SELL or anything to ADVERTISE try an "ad" in THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

Hartford Printing Company

INCORPORATED

HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

CANADA MAY PLACE EMBARGO ON FOSSILS

Without let or hindrance American scientists have been digging up fossil remains of prehistoric animals in the Red Deer river valley of Alberta, Canada, and shipping them to museums in the United States. In the past 20 years many valuable, interesting specimens have been obtained. Pointing out that Canada has not yet taken out any of these specimens and that, contrary to the contention of government officials that there are enough fossilized skeletons in the valley to supply the whole world, the fossil heads will soon be exhausted, some Canadians have started an aggressive campaign for laws to regulate and restrict the exportation of such remains.

EGGS FOR SALE.

S. C. White Leghorns, 280 egg strains, \$1.00 per 15; \$6.00 per hundred.

Mrs. J. W. TAYLOR, Beaver Dam, R. 3.

"THOU SHALT NOT PIVOT" IS NEW DANCE EDICT

Worcester, Mass., March 26.—Since the advent of the "Chicago drag" and "camel's walk" in the dance halls of this city some three weeks ago, dancers have been acting on the floors as tho the lid was off propriety, according to Policewomen M. Elizabeth Tracy and Mrs. Jennie M. Rice. Accordingly the following commandments have been promulgated:

"Thou shalt not attempt the Chicago drag.
Thou shalt not try the camel walk.
Thou shalt not pivot.
Thou shalt not shimmy.
Thou shalt not tickle-toe.
Thou shalt not jazz in any of its divers forms.
Thou shalt not dance cheek to cheek."

GUESS.

He—If I should ask you to marry me, what would you say?
She—Guess.
He—Well—er—what would it rhyme with?
She—Guess.—Tid Bits.

PEAT AS FUEL FOR STEAM

In Sweden where there are about 10,000,000 acres of peat bogs the railroads have been carefully investigating the possibilities of substituting peat for coal as fuel for locomotives. The state roads which for several years have been operating a plant in

which peat fuel in prepared have found it fairly satisfactory in their engines and are now using it to some extent in a practical way. The management of a private road believes that coal can be dispensed with entirely for steam purposes in its engines.

A POWERFUL GAS ENGINE

A gas engine built at Liege, Belgium, develops 8000 horsepower and is claimed to be the most powerful one of the kind ever constructed. It has four cylinders, each 51 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 58 inches. Steam for a turbine is generated by the heat from the exhaust. The engine, only partially completed, was carried off by the Germans when they invaded Belgium but was returned after the armistice and then finished.

NEW BUTTERFAT RECORD.

Wooster, March 21.—A Holstein Junior 3-year-old cow, Catherine Beauty Pontiac II, owned by W. S. Oldham, of Wooster, has made an official record of 22.25 pounds of butter and 565.4 pounds of milk in seven days and 1,025 pounds of milk in fourteen days. She gave 79 pounds of milk in one day.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT PUTS END TO SPY SYSTEM IN U. S.

Austria, Texas, March 26.—The Mexican secret service, formerly operated in the United States thru the various consuls stationed in this country, has been suppressed and abandoned since President Obregon was inaugurated. Governor Neff was told today by Eduardo Ruiz, consul general at San Francisco.

DIAMONDS BY THE BUSHEL

The export of diamonds from South Africa totaled 1124 pounds in 1919. Among these stones were many exceptionally large and valuable ones. The gems which were worth several klags' raasoms would have made about four bushels, dry measure.

THE MATTER OF COSTUME.

Boulder—What are all those trunks doing over there by the stage door?
Rounder—Why those are the chorus girls' clothes.
Boulder—Let's go to another show.—Brown Jug.

EX-KAISER'S YACHT OFFERED FOR SALE

London, March 26.—The yacht Meteor V, formerly the property of

the ex-Kaiser, has been offered for sale at certain Dutch interests.

The Meteor V was built at the Germania Werft Kiel, and completed in 1914, but only took part in one racing season.

She has now been overhauled and equipped for a voyage to America.

Negotiations with American purchasers have so far been without positive results and the yacht is now at the Reichswerft in Kiel.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court.
Iosa Alice Swain, Plaintiff.
vs. Notice of sale.
C. M. Swain, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court rendered at its March, 1921 term, directing me as commissioner of said court to sell the hereinafter described property for the purpose of paying the costs of the above styled action, together with the cost of this sale, and dividing the remainder of the proceeds among the parties entitled thereto, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door in Hartford Kentucky, on Monday, April 4, 1921, (it being the first day of a regular term of the Ohio County Court) at about the hour of one o'clock P. M., on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described real estate lying and being in Ohio County, Kentucky, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1.—Being known as Lot 3 in Centertown, Ohio County, Kentucky, on the south side of Church Street and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the east side of Church Street; thence S. 111 feet to a stone; thence E. 150 feet to a stone; thence N. 111 feet to a stone; thence W. 150 feet to a stone and a parcel of land adjoining this lot and used as a part of it, beginning at the N. E. corner of J. B. Swain's lot and connecting with a forty foot cross street reserved by T. M. Morton; thence S. to the S. E. corner of J. B. Swain's lot; thence E. 10 feet to T. M. Morton's line; thence N. with Morton line to Morton's cross street; thence West 10 feet to the beginning.

Lot No. 2. In Centertown, Ohio County, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the North side of Main Street; thence N. 2 1/2 E. 141 feet to a stone; thence N. 3 1/4 W. 72 feet to a stone; thence S. 1 3/4 E. 13 feet to a stone; thence N. 3 1/4 W. 18 1/2 feet to a stone; thence S. 13 1/4 E. 18 1/2 feet to a stone; thence S. 1 3/4 E. 127 feet to a stone on North side of Main Street; thence N. 1 1/2 E. 63 1/2 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to execute bonds immediately after sale due and payable in six and twelve months respectively in equal installments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. Said bonds to have the force and effect of a judgment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1921.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
Master Commissioner O. C. C. Barnes & Smith Attorneys.

VOICE IS RESTORED BY AIRPLANE FLIGHT

Washington, March 29.—An airplane flight at an altitude of 14,000 feet today restored the power of speech of H. A. Renz Jr., 22 years old and a former soldier, who for eight months had been unable to speak above a whisper.

His voice, which left him one night while asleep, was returned to normal within an hour and when he stepped from the army airplane at Bolling Field he was surprised at his own voice saying: "I don't know whether I can talk or not."

Renz, while in the Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Pennsylvania, injured a finger, which failed to heal and finally was amputated. It is not known whether the infection was in any way responsible for the loss of his voice.

In an effort to recover his speech he also had removed his tonsils, adenoids and a submucous section.

Eminent specialists had treated him for recovery of his voice without result.

As a veteran and beneficiary of war risk insurance Renz consulted the Public Health Service and Dr. Charles E. McEnerney diagnosed the case as partial aphonia with paralysis of the adductor muscles of the throat.

An air flight to a high altitude was prescribed, and through co-operation of the Army Air Service Renz found his voice somewhere in the rarified air above Bolling Field. It is the first case of the kind on record. Public Health Service officials stated.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. R. or MARY E. SHULTZ, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, properly proven, on or before June 1st, 1921, or they will be forever barred.

CHAS. W. SHULTZ, Admr.,
3813 Pelville, Ky.

CANCELLING WAR DEBTS.

Resolved that the United States should cancel all obligations due it from other nations.

Reasons in the Affirmative.

We now see that war is not merely an affair between two or more countries but as a matter of vital interest to the whole world. War is like a great conflagration which, once started by a small spark, may spread indefinitely. Hence, it is obvious that when the World war started in the summer of 1914, that war was a matter of the deepest concern to the United States.

We saw the conflagration spreading and we did not lift a hand to stop it. On the contrary we added fuel to the flames; we furnished the bel-ligents with war materials and other supplies, selling them at fabulous prices and making huge profits. Our president announced to the world that we were "too proud to fight" and that we must remain "neutral in thought and action."

Time wore on. The war flames kept spreading and one country after another was drawn into the conflict. At length, nearly three years after the war started, we too were forced into it. We went in with a will and our utmost man-power and material resources were directed toward the one object of winning the war.

The United States was the deciding factor in the outcome. But our president stepped in and said that it must be a "peace without victory." He undertook to dictate the terms, and as a part of them he insisted that the league of nations should be "inseparably interwoven" in the peace treaty. And finally, after thus taking matters out of the hands of the allies, we refused to ratify the treaty.

The allied nations, in fighting the Central Powers, were fighting our fight. They sacrificed themselves to the limit in order to keep up the fight and save civilization from Prussianism. The least we can do, after the part we have played, is to forgive the debts which they contracted in order to carry on this war for the common good.

If this country had taken a firm stand at the beginning of the war and had warned Germany that we would join the allies and help fight her to a finish and make her foot all the bills, she would never have gone ahead. The Germans had been assured that we were "a nation of dollar-chasers," that our army and navy were "contemptible" and that we would not fight, no matter what was done to us; and they believed this. We let them go on under this false impression, and we are morally to blame for all that has happened since.

We are a rich nation. The 10 billions which the other nations owe to us on account of supplies bought from us at profiteering prices are nothing to us; they represent only a four per cent tax on our national wealth. If we would cancel these

debts and thus show our good-will to the world it would do more to win us the friendship of the nations than anything else we could do.

We now hold a mortgage on these other nations that fought for our interests when we were "too proud to fight" for them. If we foreclose that mortgage and collect principal and interest we shall find that every dollar so received will be a curse to us. We can have our "pound of flesh," but this will be the worst thing that can happen to us.

We are probably not going to be paid anyway, so the sensible thing is to forgive these debts and get the credit for being generous. Then the world could take a fresh start and things would soon be humming again.

When people are shipwrecked or there is any other great calamity, everyone is expected to share what they have with those who are less fortunate. All the world now is shipwrecked and it is the duty of this nation, which has been so bounteously blessed by Providence, to go to the rescue of the sufferers. We collect millions for the Chinese, the people of the Near East and others who are afflicted and we consider we are doing a highly meritorious act thereby; why not extend our generosity?

Bread cast on the waters will return after many days. It is our opportunity now, as the richest and most prosperous nation on the globe, to relieve the other nations from this terrible weight of debt. In ancient times they called all accounts square every seven years, and it has now been seven years since the war started.

Arguments on the Negative Side

European propaganda is at the bottom of this demand that the United States should give 10 billions of money to the other nations. Is anyone of any standing urging any such thing? No. On the contrary everyone who has any influence or whose views are respected rejects the idea as too ridiculous to be entertained. President Harding says nothing of the sort is possible.

Of course the debtors always like to get out of paying their debts if they can. They have hinted strongly to Uncle Sam in this case that it would be a noble thing for him to write "paid in full" on these 10 billions of obligations. But their hints have not been received with any enthusiasm here.

There is just as much reason for cancelling all private debts as these international ones. You save your money and you lent it to your neighbor to spend; he spent it, and now naturally he would be pleased to have you say: "Your debt is cancelled. You owe me nothing. I only wish I had given you more. Next time you must ask for more and I will be overjoyed to give it to you. I have plenty; help yourself."

If such socialistic doctrines were to prevail there would soon be nothing to loan to anybody. The respect for sacred obligations has been built up by civilization patiently and slowly. Our whole social system is founded on this firm footing. If this country once sanctioned the idea that debts are not sacred, and that they can be incurred and then wiped out by a mere scratch of the pen, it would be the greatest blow that has ever been struck at law, order and prosperity.

If people once got the notion that they could live on borrowed money and that it would never have to be paid, it would be their ruin. That is one thing that is now basically wrong with Russia. The bolsheviks believe in wiping out all debts, and they have done it; and in wiping out debts they have wiped out everything else. They have burned the barn to get rid of the rats. The thrifty people, realizing that they will not be allowed to accumulate anything and that all they produce will be divided with the spendthrifts, are now refusing to produce any surplus at all.

Russia is a nation of unlimited resources and with a population much larger than ours, but her industries are ruined and her farms laid waste. If we want this ruin to extend now to the rest of the world all we have to do is to adopt this soviet scheme of cancelling everything that is owing to us. Repudiation will then become the rule of the whole world. The next thing to be repudiated will be our own Liberty bonds; in fact the "borrowers from within" have already suggested this very thing. And after that all bonds, notes and other debts would be repudiated.

Over 95 per cent of the business of this country is done on credit and less than five per cent for cash. Credit is the most precious thing we have, for credit is founded on honor and honesty. Take away credit and we have nothing left but bankruptcy. The volume of business in the modern world is so great that it could not possibly be done on a cash basis. Anything that tends to injure credit is at once reflected in business depression. Credit is the lifeblood of all business.

It was the discovery of this power of credit which gave the modern

world such a huge advance over the ancient. In old times people would not give up anything of value except for something else of equal intrinsic value. But gradually credit was built up, and the world at length came to have as much faith in a piece of paper as in gold; in fact the piece of paper is preferred to the gold, as long as credit is good.

To wipe out the 10 billions which the other nations owe us would be to bring on financial chaos. And then no nation would be satisfied. The nations to which we had loaned small sums would revile us because we had loaned more to other nations. It would be the parable of the workers in the vineyard all over again.

We are not asking a single thing out of the war. The other nations are getting advantages of one kind or another—additional territory, indemnities etc. We have spent 15 billions on our own account, and now they would ask us to pay 10 billions more on their account. This is too much. We can't stand it.—Path-flader.

BALD KNOB.

Rev. Harrell delivered a fine sermon at our church Sunday afternoon. After services were over Sunday School was organized and a big Egg Hunt enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Thomas visited Mrs. Thomas' parents Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Havens were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Taylor Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Leach, who has been sick for several days, is much improved. Miss Rae Miller was the guest of Miss Mae Sandefur Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ervia Shields, of Cromwell, visited Mr. Tom Johnson and family Saturday night and Sunday.

Misses Ova and Velma Leach were guests of Miss Goldie White Sunday.

BOND PRICES

Liberty 3 1/2's	90.20
Liberty 1st 4's	87.40
Liberty 2d 4's	87.00
Liberty 1st 4 1/2's	87.64
Liberty 2d 4 1/2's	87.10
Liberty 3d 4 1/2's	90.24
Liberty 4th 4 1/2's	87.20
Victory 3 1/2's	97.58
Victory 4 1/2's	97.54

The above quotations do not include accrued interest, which is added from date of previous coupon payment to date of sale.

10 Per Cent. Reduction

Although we are now 20 per cent. under present market prices, we are giving a 10 per cent. cash discount on everything in our line with the exception of field seed. This does not apply unless cash accompanies the order. No discount will be given where items are charged.

The T. J. Turley Co.

(Incorporated)

OWENSBORO, KY.

SHINKLE CHAPEL.

Mr. Alex Carson, who had been sick for quite a while, died at his home near Nocreek, Sunday night.

Miss Artie Bennett, of Livia, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Vascoe Baird, returned home Sunday.

Rev. Landreth filled his regular appointment at Shinkle Chapel Sunday.

Mr. Leslie Howard and Miss Myrtle McCormick, of Nocreek, spent Sunday and Sunday night with Miss Azalee Bennett.

Miss Mattie Gay Lelsure spent Thursday and Friday with Miss Lydia Pirle, of Hartford.

Mr. Truman Hoover has purchased a new buggy.

Mr. Noble Lelsure and sister, Mattie Gay, spent Saturday night, and Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Flora Stewart, of Clear Run, and attended the entertainment given at that place Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baird spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Carson, of the Service Hill community.

Mrs. Flora Stewart and children, of Clear Run, spent Sunday night and Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baird.

Mr. and Mrs. Garcel Caaary and little son, spent Sunday and Sunday night with Mrs. Canary's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Clark.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mrs. J. C. Leach is still on the sick list, also Miss Era Park has been quite ill for several weeks.

The Egg Hunt given at the Church at this place Sunday, was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

Messrs. Charlie and Willie Leach made a business trip to Owensboro last week.

The W. O. W. Lodge members will present their play entitled "Tony The Convict" at Rosine Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. —Loyd, of Rosine, were the guests of Mrs. Loyd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pemberton, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Leona Davis visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Emery, of Balzertown, a few days last week.

Mr. Znek Her, of Mcleury, visited his son, Mr. Richard Her, of this place Saturday night and Sunday.

We were sorely grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Sarah Thomson, of Horton.

Last Wednesday evening a sorrel

mare, with blaze face, branded on left shoulder with 7S, and on left hip with picture of a goat, came to Mr. John Leaches' horse lot. She has been there since and no owner has been heard from.

Mr. Arthur Parks was a guest of Mr. Harvey Stewart last week.

CERAMVO.

Mr. Morgan Elders, of near Paradise, died March 20 and was buried here the following day, after funeral services by Rev. R. W. Danks. He was fifty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and two children, Mr. Ernest Elders of this place and Mrs. Hipsley Riggs, of near here.

Mrs. C. B. Everley is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Harriett Brown, of Equality.

Misses Laura, Locket and Beatrice Ford, of Hartford, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Grace Hill.

Mrs. W. S. Hill and son, Douglas, were guests of Mrs. Steve Ellis, of Hartford, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. M. B. Maddox, of West Providence, spent Friday and Saturday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kinmel.

Mr. Hipsley Riggs, who has been living near Heflin, has moved to a farm near here.

Mr. Robert Carson, of Hartford is visiting friends here.

NOTICE.

To the Honorable Mack Cook, Judge of the Ohio County Court:

We, the undersigned land owners and citizens of Ohio County, Kentucky, hereby give notice that we will on Monday, April 4, 1921, it being the first day of the regular April term of the Ohio County Court, file petition in said court and ask said court to widen and establish a public highway running from the Cromwell and Beaver Dam public highway to the Beaver Dam and Liberty public highway along the following course:

Beginning at a point on the Beaver Dam and Cromwell pike near Elvis Smith's dwelling house; thence running North across the lands of Elvis Smith and partly across the lands of Henry Taylor about 365 yards to the land of George Thomas; thence North across his lands about 150 feet to the lands of George Cook and Frances Martin; thence North across their lands, an equal portion on the lands of each to the lands of Agnes Vick; thence North across her

lands about 150 feet to the lands of John Carson; thence North across his lands about 150 feet to the lands of Scott Likens and Bob Fant; thence North across their lands in equal portion on each about 150 feet on Fant and 150 yards on Likens to the lands of Itube Phelps; thence North across his lands about 70 yards to the lands of Henry Taylor and John Carsoa; thence North across the lands about 100 yards across Taylor and about 200 feet across Carson to the lands of Hob Fant; thence North across Fant's lands about 200 yards to the land of Ed Monroe; thence North across the lands of Ed Monroe about 200 feet to the lands of Glen Taylor and Wes Berry; thence across their lands an equal portion on each to the Beaver Dam and Liberty public road.

Given under our hands this the 23rd day of March 1921.

3912 E. P. SMITH,
HENRY W. TAYLOR,
By C. S. Moxley, County Engineer.

NOTICE

To the Honorable Mack Cook, Judge of the Ohio County Court:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, 1921, it being the first day of the April term of the Ohio County Court, a petition will be filed in said court asking for the establishment of the following proposed road, to-wit:

A road in Ohio County, Kentucky, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at corner of R. A. Nantz and Wes Smith on Lick road, running N. over their land 30 feet wide and 40 poles long more or less, to B. M. Smiley's S. E. corner; thence N. W. 35 or 40 poles thence N. E. 35 or 40 poles across the lands of H. M. Smiley 30 feet wide to his and R. A. Nantz's corner; thence N. 40 poles more or less across the land of R. A. Nantz and 30 feet wide to the land of Gilbert Jolly; thence E. 3 poles more or less across the land of Gilbert Jolly to Noah Jolly's line and 30 feet wide; thence N. 20 poles more or less across the land of Noah Jolly to the land of G. W. Renfrow and 30 feet wide; thence N. 60 poles more or less across the land of G. W. Renfrow, Gilbert Jolly, and J. F. Sparks to Hoagland bridge road and 30 feet wide. Approximate length of road 1 1/2 miles.

Given under our hands this the 22nd day of March, 1921,

3912 R. A. NANTZ,
C. W. WIGGINGTON, et al.,
By C. S. Moxley, County Engineer.